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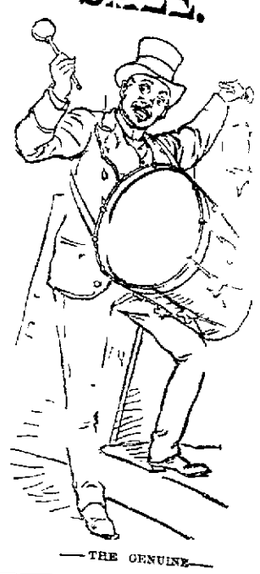
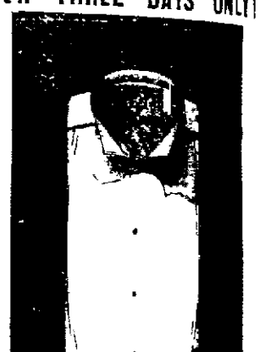
SALE.



—THE GENUINE—
STANDARD
White Shirts, Laundried,
Extra Quality.
50 CTS. EACH 50
(Sells for Double the Price.)
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!



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STAR
White Shirts, Laundried,
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(Sells always for $1 50.)
OR THREE DAYS ONLY!
(Saturday, Monday and Tuesday)
This Great Sale Ends
Tuesday, May 24th.
Come Early and Avoid the Rush.

ERCALE SHIRTS!
cellent Value, for $ 50
tra Quality with two collars and one pair cuffs to a shirt, for 75
nch Percale Shirts, with two collars and one pair cuffs, for 1 00

KOHN'S
Great Shirt Sale
—FOR—
THREE DAYS ONLY!

BOYS WAISTS.
e Waists at 25
Waists at 50
Nice Waists at 1 00
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untry customers can take advantage of this Sale. Send in your orders early. The y must accompany order. No goods sent b during this sale.
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FOR 2ND & MORRISON Sts.

The Sunday Oregonian

VOL. 6—NO. 23. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22 1887 PRICE FIVE CTS.

GREAT ENTERPRISE.

La Camas as Seen by Mrs. Duniway—The Town Site and Its Enterprises.

Beautiful Lake Lacamas—Its Future as A Pleasure Resort—Possibilities of the Surrounding Soil.

Just now, while it is the almost universal custom of city and country to belabor each other through the public prints for their real and imaginary derelictions as "rustlers," it gives me pleasure to call a halt in the beginning of my summer journeyings at the rapidly improving town of La Camas, where Portland capital and Portland energy are achieving marked success in building up and sustaining important manufacturing enterprises. Although it is little more than three years since this thriving place was a perfect wilderness, its unused waters unpent and its almost trackless forests given over to almost primeval solitude, it is now a thriving town of several hundred busy inhabitants, who obtain subsistence and employment within its own environments. As one approaches the town via the Columbia river upon whose right bank, or Washington territory side this place is growing, the outlook is not yet prepossessing owing to the abundance of standing and fallen timber which obstructs the vision and gives the place the appearance of a simple "landing" at the foot of a forest of piles, capped by a few rough buildings flanking an elevated roadway, also upon piles, that reminds the beholder of a tremendously magnified "thousand-legged worm." This roadway leads directly to the town, which rises abruptly from the edge of an irregular sag or dip that borders the water here, and forms a natural foundation for the innumerable manufacturing interests that are destined, as the country grows older, to make La Camas a second Fall River, with its looms and marts and towers all teeming with the busy hum of toil and trade.

Near the river bank and to the west of the elevated roadway, stands the stone foundation of the great La Camas paper mill, all ready to support the new and massive structure that is soon to replace the building destroyed some time ago by the fire fiend. The people of the town are resolute, and justly so, because of the proposed immediate rebuilding of this gigantic mill. And one cannot but admire the enterprise of a great journalistic concern like the Oregonian Publishing Company, which manifests its faith in this new and growing country, by works that fire fiends cannot discourage or enormous expense delay. Tons upon tons of old iron, the debris of the fire, must be removed to make room for many added tons of new machinery. Excavations of great magnitude and engineering of much cost and skill will be required to adjust the old order of things to fit the new, but the means and men are at hand for the purpose, the contract for the new building has been let, and before another three months are gone the greatest of manufacturing enterprises yet inaugurated on the Northwest coast will be again in complete running order and rapidly supplying the demands of trade.

OBSERVATION AND DESCRIPTION.

The aforesaid elevated roadway ends its thousand legs at the foot of the first natural palisade, where the town, or what now exists of that such, practically begins. Here are many neat, and some quite commodious stores, hotels and dwellinghouses, most of them radiant in new paint, with dooryards neatly picked and swarms of ruddy children (so prevalent in every new country, as to suggest the idea of volunteer crops) playing either in the streets or yards. Beyond this plateau is a second one, containing yet other groups of painted houses, among which the pretty Presbyterian church raises its modest head, while farther on, quite at the summit of a still greater elevation, rises the public school building in which the citizens exhibit praiseworthy interest and pardonable pride.

The railroad leading from the lumber mills to the dock is the next attraction, and as a private enterprise, deserves especial mention, since without this most expensive acquisition to the La Camas lumbering interest it would be difficult, if not impossible, to transport the fruitage of the mills to the water's edge.

Cara Bell cemetery. Ah, me! With what feelings of sadness your correspondent traces upon its wilderness of flourishing undergrowth, from the midst of which rises a modest but enduring tomb, within whose silent chambers rests the mortal body of the beloved daughter, for whom the city of the dead was named! The occasion is too sad for tears. The silent stir the moving clouds, the vernal verdure and and the sighing trees breathe consolation, and the whirring universe whispers "Wait!" Good Father, I beg your pardon. Private griefs do not concern the public thought. Let the theme be changed.

Yonder at the foot of Lake La Camas lie the lumber yards, from the midst of which a great pulsing heart of busy life sends out its stirring hum of saws and cogs and belts and wheels. The roar of waterfalls fills the air with soothing melody, and from a boom at the foot of the carriage way great lazy looking, insensate logs are crawling toward their doom, fettered by massive chains, which they obey implicitly, reminding one of gigantic sheep going without protest to the slaughter.

Scores of men are busy at the mill and other scenes are busy at the distant logging camps. The forests rise green and undulating in foreground and distance, and between the trees and hills the blue waters of the lake are gleaming.

"What a lovely place for a summer resort!" The exclamation is made involuntarily. The day is hot, and the cool water lying placidly in the bosom of the vernal valley that surrounds it suggests the thought.

"Yes," said Mr D H Stearns, the manager of the La Camas colony and my companion and guide "but that is the best of it. These lake shores are marvelously fertile, and being well watered and lying fair to the sun, they'll surpass any other locality near Portland for vineyards and market gardens when the people wake up and improve them."

I might tell much more that was said on this same and kindred topics, but remembering how often the reader and I have skipped attractive looking paragraphs lest we'd read an advertisement of a kidney and liver cure or somebody's "cancer," I forbear.

"Lake Villa," the charming country residence of Mr. Stearns, is situated on the lake's margin and here the truth of his assertions as to the value of the grounds for raising fruits and vegetables has been most satisfactorily tested somebody, with an eye to business, will utilize these virgin opportunities in the near future, and teach his neighbors, who wouldn't see it, what they had forestalled him. The

TOWN OF LA CAMAS

A quiet, enjoyable visit at Lake Villa is followed by a return to the town, where a profitable forenoon is spent among the chivalrous men and free women of La Camas. For, be it known to all readers, the wise women of Washington territory scorn to consider themselves disfranchised, and patiently and hopefully await the convening of the legislature their ballots have already helped to choose, believing that "in due time they shall reap if they faint not, and resolutely determine that they will not faint. I cannot tarry long among them, however great the temptation, for I must note the business outlook and exchange greetings with gentlemen in stores and shops, hotels and office. Everybody I meet has faith in La Camas. Mr A E McMaster, the pioneer merchant and druggist, who owns a fine store and handsome residence, Mr Whann, of the hardware, agricultural implement and building material depot, Mr R T Cowan and Mr C H Hogan, merchants, the proprietors of the Overland and La Camas hotels, meat market, tinshop etc., are all a-light sanguine of the colony's future. With the single exception of a millinery and dress-making establishment, there would seem to be enough persons engaged in selling goods of different varieties. The pressing call is for manufactories and, with the wonderful facilities for driving light machinery of all kinds which the excellent water-power of the LaCamas tunnel affords, there ought now to be in operation a boot and shoe factory, a stave and barrel factory, a good woolen mill and numerous other industries which it is hoped the interstate commerce bill will compel the people to build and operate in self-defense.

The drive of a dozen miles from LaCamas to Vancouver meanders through dense forests and occasional prairies with numerous mud holes that look as if they never will dry up, and frequent little stretches of gravelly road, the most of it all in a state of nature, and, of course, susceptible of great improvement. At long intervals improved farms are seen and several large expensive barns, with little dwellings standing guard, like sentinels near great barracks. The woods are fairly white with dogwood blossoms, and the undergrowth in many places is blue and purple with the blossom of lupines, wapatoes and wild *fleur de lis*. The day is fine, and Vancouver, when at last she appears upon the scene, is redolent with bloom and vernal with leafage, in the midst of which the most of her denizens are leisurely napping, looking forward, like Portland and the Willamette valley towns, to some uncertain time in the near future when it is confidently expected that a real estate boom will strike the country and make everybody rich through the enterprise and daring of everybody else.

The one theme which my fifteen minutes' call has wakened into controversy is, of course, the omnipresent "woman question," which I couldn't run away from if I would, and I incline strongly to the opinion that nobody will disbelieve me when I say I wouldn't if I could. The few ladies I have time to speak with assure me that they are not idle. Quiet but thorough preparations are being made for effective work before the next legislature, and the patriotic women who value liberty as their forefathers and foremothers valued it are determined to let no side issue switch them from the broad gauge track that leads to full and free enfranchisement.

As I turn my face Portland-ward, and realize that I am going home for a new start on my proposed tour through other portions of the Pacific Northwest, I am reminded, (though the cases are not parallel,) of the fate of the young man in Illinois who started to the Pacific coast away back in the fifties, and was a little slow about getting to the end of his journey, because he had to return every Saturday night to take his best girl to meeting.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Kansas City has two parallel cable lines in operation, a third line nearly finished, and a fourth projected and soon to be constructed.

Henry George says his mission is to wed religion to economic science, and every time the wedding takes place he wants his fee in advance.

If Gen Wolseley gets away with Jefferson Davis in the present magazine tussle it will do much to wipe out his failure to destroy old Osman Digma.

Senator Voorhees thinks that Senator John Sherman would be the strongest candidate the republicans could nominate. He also thinks Cleveland will be renominated.

Mrs Cleveland has been formally thanked by the Christian Temperance Union of Hamburg, N Y, for having drunk cold water at the diplomatic dinner, but the respected head of the nation still takes an occasional horse-fly in his.

The Atlanta *Constitution* gives this advice to its readers. "If a man points an unloaded gun at you, knock him down." But mostly the "unloaded" gun goes off and blows your head away before you can knock down the fool who points it.

Iowa newspapers, scholing public sentiment, are agitating for two-cents-a mile-passenger rates. The sentiment is growing that the abolition of the festive and seductive pass was intended for the benefit of the public, and not of the railroad companies.

"If Gens Sheridan and Rosser could be induced to annihilate each other the whole country would breathe freer," thinks the Atlanta *Constitution*. It is to be hoped, however, that Sheridan will be spared until he "condenses for his conduct during the war."

Mrs Grant has just received from Charles L Webster a check for $33,384 53 as additional profits on the sale of Gen Grant's Memoirs. She has thus received to date a total of $350,464 53. The financial success of Grant's book is unprecedented in the history of literature.

The Anglomaniac element seems to be in the majority in Plymouth church, and it is likely Beecher's pulpit will be occupied by a London importation. Nobody can really fill that pulpit made great by Beecher, but Dr Felix Adler could make it profitable for the Plymouth people.

Jeff Davis and Beauregard are accusing each other of falsifying rebel history so far as it relates to the battle of Shiloh. About the only fact of importance to the rebels as regards that battle is that they were whipped out of their boots, but that the most of them got away. Who was responsible is of little interest.

The gross earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific railway for the month of March, 1887, were as follows: Gross earnings, $719,200; working expenses, $387 321; net profits, $331 683. The net profits for March, 1888, were $164 204, making a decrease of $82,271. The decrease in net earnings since January 1, 1887, amounts to $246 305.

The story that Gen Posey was a son of George Washington is followed by another to the effect that Complanter, a remarkable half breed chief of the Wyandottes, was also a son of Washington, the mother being a beautiful Wyandotte queen. If this continues, Washington will be set up as in fact the father of his country.

As showing the uncertainties of fortune in this country, the case of Joseph Brown, of St. Louis, is interesting. A few years ago he was mayor of the city, rich, interested in any number of capitalistic schemes and was a likely candidate for United States senator. A local paper mentions that he has just accepted a municipal clerkship worth $1800 a year.

Queen Victoria's salary is £385,000 or about $1,900,000 per year. On June 21 she will have drawn that salary for fifty years, or about $95,000,000. This sum is simply what is paid to the queen, exclusive of what the members of the royal family and their establishments have received. During the same time the total sum paid to all our presidents has only amounted to $1,025 000.

The books in the British museum are bound on a principle, historical works being in red, theological in blue, poetical in yellow, natural history in green. Each part of a volume is stamped with a mark by which it can be distinguished as their property, and of different colors. Red indicates that a book was purchased, blue that it came by copyright, and yellow that it was presented.

Editor Dawson, of the Charleston, S C, *News and Courier*, calls Gen Sheridan "the federal bashi bazouk," and remarks that "there is no occasion for honoring any bummer or incendiary who followed the federal armies or who led them." Editor Grady should go down to Charleston and whisper in Editor Dawson's ear his speech about the "New South," made in New York last December.

A Critic's Acknowledgment

Dallas Times-Mountaineer

The criticism of THE OREGONIAN in its issue of Thursday last on the past record of Schuyler Colfax, in staunch republican, is indicative of its honesty of purpose. In its statements about Mr Calhoun, "though dead and turned to clay," the democratic press have seen a ghowlish motive which they could but oppose. Can they say the same about its very fair and conscientious discussion of a dead statesman who was at one time the idol of the republican party? Honor to whom honor is due, and give THE OREGONIAN, the only paper that has attempted Cameron in the field of journalism in this state, just credit for its fair and impartial verdict upon the unfortunate connection of Schuyler Colfax with the Credit Mobilier fraud. There is no paper in Oregon which has been severer in its criticism of the great Portland daily than we have, and yet when we see it censuring friend and foe without prejudice, we cannot but award it the meed of praise it deserves.

NEW YORK LETTERS.

Literary Piracies and Impostures—Points on Hotel Detectives.

A Borrowed Little Girl—A Tale of Two Artists—A Story of Parnell's Grandfather—Notes—Etc.

(Written for the Sunday Oregonian.)

NEW YORK, May 15.—The case of Osouyun Effendi, formerly Turkish consul at this port, who is accused of selling as his own a story written by Fitz-James O'Brien and published in *Harper's Magazine* in 1859, and who was arrested as a literary thief at the instance of A Irving Bachelier, the publisher, recalls a hundred instances of unscrupulous deception on the part of persons who have posed as writers, but who have shown more readiness as automatic copyists than as authors, more activity with their fingers than their brains. Such frauds have been common for centuries. One of the most learned men of Germany many years ago wrote a book which he gave to the world as a fragment of Seneca, and the imposture was not discovered till a long time after ward. Whether Chatterton, "the matchless boy who perished in his pride," actually composed the poems which he published as Rowley's or whether he really found them in an old chest are questions which may never be solved, but the general verdict of literary critics was that it was a case of ingenious imposture. If so it was clearly a folly, for the poems would have given him a great reputation if they had been published as his own. During the Revolution alleged letters of Washington were forged for the purpose of affecting political opinions in England, and about thirty five years ago a so-called new work of Sir Walter Scott's appeared, which proved to be an imposture. But newspapers and magazines have always been peculiarly exposed to this form of imposture. Partly owing to the unavoidable haste with which they are prepared. *Punch* once declared that for the purpose of excluding old jokes from its columns it was under the painful necessity of keeping a "memory boy." Like all boys, he seems occasionally to go to sleep at his post. Jokes which must have seemed painfully antique to Rameses II. long before he became a mummy in the sweet-scented ceraments of an Egyptian tomb occasionally shine with a faint glimmer from past ages in that weekly exhibition of humorous bric-a-brac, and editors on this side of the water, also unwittingly assist not unfrequently at the exhuming of dead and forgotten stories, the chief gravedigger, of course, representing himself as the author. Disraeli, it is well known, stole a large portion of one of his finest orations from Guizot, the French statesman and historian. The Rev Dr Goodwin, a regent of the university of this state about twenty years ago, made a speech on the influence of slavery from a series of imitations of high life at the theater, which the child gave with the greatest vivacity and considerable fidelity to the actual. She seems to consider herself started in a life business, and is confidently awaiting another Bogg lisman to whose unique vanity she may cater.

F. R. BURTON

A Story of Two Artists

Paul Frenzeny, the artist who went with the Wild West show to England, has had many queer adventures in his time. He is the son of a Hungarian nobleman and was educated in France, at the Polytechnique. He fought in Algiers as a lieutenant of a mounted battery and was with the French army in the Italian campaign. He was a first lieutenant under Maximilian in Mexico, and when that unfortunate invader and his schemes of conquest disappeared in a puff of powder smoke, Frenzeny came to New York and studied drawing under John A. Hyde. While he was studying in Hyde's studio he inherited $40,000. He left the studio and proceeded to get rid of his money in various expeditions ways. First, he went to California and bought a ranch. He managed to float away a good part of his inheritance in a highly ingenious irrigating ditch. Then he formed an art partnership with Jules Tavernier and traveled through California and other parts of the West, making drawings for the illustrated papers. The names of Frenzeny and Tavernier were at one time familiar to the readers of the illustrated weeklies, being at the bottom of many spirited pictures of wild scenes on the frontier. After separating from Tavernier, Frenzeny came East and sunk the remainder of his money in a New Jersey swamp, which he mistook for a farm.

Again he applied himself to art and some of his Bohemian accompaniments, and for the last few years he bucked against hard luck. When Nate Salsbury offered him a salary to travel with the Wild West circus as the "cowboy artist," the proposition appealed to his love of adventure and his necessities. He put on a sombrero, tucked his trousers into his bootlegs, pulled up his rusty frontier vocabulary and six shooter, and climbed aboard the steamship along with the buffaloes, the big Injuns and the broncbos. Paul will paint the prairie fires, illustrate heartrending massacres and hair breadth escapes on canvases as big as houses and do cartoon sketching in the show to astonish the cockneys and corral their guineas.

Tavernier was even more of a Bohemian than Frenzeny. He settled in San Francisco, and for many years painted pictures in his studio and kept the door barred against heartless creditors. Tavernier was something of a genius in art. His pictures were strong, and he sold them for high prices. Although he made much money, he was always in debt and perpetually on the ragged edge of ruin. When he sold a picture he invited all the good fellows to dine with him at the Poodle Dog and drowned them in champagne. For a week his studio was the scene of revelry. The price of the picture disappeared like a fog in the sunshine, and then he remembered his debts and tore his hair. He appealed to his friends. He was ruined. His creditors would seize his studio. He was in danger, and if he could not get $200 before night he would commit suicide.

The impressive, irrational Frenchman meant it, and his friends gave him the money. He called it a loan, and imagined that it was, but they knew it was a gift. With money in his pocket his spirits returned, the world looked bright, and the creditors were hull down on the horizon. Another champagne supper, to which the lender was invited with impressive and effusive gratitude, was the result. Then more work, another sale, the same old story, and a weary dance for the creditors.

At last the friends became fewer. Some died, some left California, some lost patience and some ceased to believe in the artist's theatrical despair. But the despair was genuine. One day not long ago Jules Tavernier was found hanging dead in the studio that he had barred against his bete noir, the insatiable creditor.

WAN LEL

A Story of Parnell's Grandfather.

"Come in and hear this story," said the Hon Thomas L James, as I stopped at the door of the directors' room of the Lincoln National Bank one day this week. "You know Pay Director Cunningham of the navy, of course. He says he has a letter from Mr Parnell which, when compared with the London *Times* forgery, proves that the original of the latter is spurious."

"Yes," said Mr Cunningham, "and there is an interesting bit of history connected with the letter I have. I said to Mr Parnell one day that he came honestly by his hatred of British oppression, for his grandfather, Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, was one of the best fighters who ever shed lustre on the United States navy, and the only officer since John Paul Jones who with one ship in a fair fight captured two of the enemy. He didn't seem to know very much about it, but the country was wild with enthusiasm over it at the time. It was in February, 1815, as you remember, that Capt Stewart's ship, the Constitution, fell in with the British ships of war Cyane, thirty-four guns, and Levant, twenty-one guns, on the coast of Spain, and after a fight of forty minutes captured both. Stewart lost three men killed and thirteen wounded, while the enemy lost thirty five killed and forty two wounded. The Levant was subsequently captured by the British squadron of three ships which reached the American position under cover of a dense fog, but Stewart saved his own ship and the Cyane and kept his prisoners. When he returned to this country he was presented by the common council of New York with the freedom of the city in a gold box, and, with his officers, was entertained at a great public dinner. The legislature of Pennsylvania voted him a gold hilted sword, and congress tendered him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal struck in his honor.

"I told Mr Parnell this, and that I had his grandfather's commission as commodore, signed by President Andrew Jackson. That commission is a curiosity in the first place, it was written by hand, all the commissions of United States officers were written before the time of President Van Buren, after that they were printed in ordinary type until the time of Gen Grant. Now they are beautifully engraved. The parchment in Andrew Jackson's time was coarse, like leather, and almost as thick as this sheet of blotting paper. Jackson's signature on Commodore Stewart's commission is a remarkable one. The first initial is at least three inches long and correspondingly heavy, and the remainder of the name is proportioned to the first letter. You can imagine how Jackson, when he took his pen to write it, said 'Now this is for my old friend Charlie Stewart, and I'll give him a signature that will show him that I mean it.'

"Old Hickory did things for effect, sometimes, you know. Chief Justice Taney told me of a remarkable instance. He was with Jackson when a committee from Philadelphia was announced who desired to see him about the United States bank. He was in a most affable mood, but said to Taney: "I must prepare myself for their reception." He stamped up and down the room for a minute or two, ran his fingers through his hair, put his clothing awry and grew red in the face. When the committee came in he roared at and bullied them, and after they had gone asked Taney if he didn't think he had properly impressed them.

"I offered to give Mr Parnell his grandfather's commission, and when he received it he wrote me the letter I referred to. Good day. I'm on for Washington."

Z. L. WHITE

Points on Hotel Detectives.

One of the nuisances about the leading hotels of New York is the hotel detective. With one or two exceptions he is considerably worse than the average private detective. On account of being connected with the hotel he has great facilities for making money in a doubtful sort of way. I heard a story of one of these fellows, who has just been discharged, and it convinced me that the hotel detective can be a very dangerous person to deal with if he is devoid of principle. Being connected with the hotel, he naturally learns all about the business of the guests, and has little difficulty in getting acquainted with them. There is hardly an officer of the hotels who makes so much money as these detectives. Outside of their duties in looking out for the affairs of the hotels, they are allowed to act as guides in showing guests the dark ways of city life. Nearly every night a party of gentlemen get together who are desirous of seeing the city by gas light and they engage the detective to pilot them about. For this he is paid very liberally by the gentlemen, and he is also paid handsomely by the owners of the places where he takes them. This, of course, is a part of his business, but it gives him an opportunity to levy blackmail should he see fit. I know one detective who escorted a very nice old gentleman, who is one of the largest dry goods merchants in a prosperous Southern city, to the Arlon hall a few months ago. The old gentleman went simply out of curiosity. At home he is very pious, and is the superintendent of a Sunday school. In fact, he is considered a fanatic on religion. After getting to the ball he was persuaded by the detective to drink a little wine. Not being used to it, it went to his head, and the old man possibly did one or two silly things particularly for a Sunday school superintendent. On his way home he remarked to the detective that he would not have any one in his town know that he went to the ball for a thousand dollars. Only a short time after his return home he got a message from the detective asking for the loan of $500. It was also intimated to him that should the request be refused an account of his conduct at the ball would be made public at his home. The merchant was weak enough to send his check for $500. This detective has been guilty of a number of similar things which were nothing short of blackmail.

A Montana cattle king, who had been spending the winter at the hotel, was his victim for over a thousand dollars. Then another trouble with some of these men is that they presume upon their acquaintance. While they are out with a party as guide they are shown some courtesy, and for this reason they assume that they are on an equality with any of the guests. A short time ago a detective came to me and told me of a very important piece of news. He told me he would give it to me on one condition and that was I should publish a paragraph to the effect that he and a very prominent United States States senator were seen promenading on Broadway arm in arm. I could see no objection and promised. I afterward asked him what his object was and he told me that it gave him standing with other men, from the fact that if it were known that he was on intimate terms with prominent men other people in the hotel would not be ashamed to be seen talking with him. Another thing that nearly all the detectives are given to is taking bad debts for collection. They will get a debt, which in many cases is not a just one, on some well known society man who frequents the hotel at which they are employed. Every time the debtor comes into the hotel the detective is sure to run him and threaten to have disagreeable for him if at he is ashamed to come to the hotel. Only the other day the proprietors of the Windsor hotel were sued for $10,000 damages on account of a case like this. The detective there was given a debt to collect from a well known society man who spent a great deal of his time in the Windsor. He claimed the bill was not a just one and refused to pay it. Nevertheless, the detective, he claims, dunned him every time he came into the hotel and finally ejected him publicly from the place. Then, when the young man's father came to the hotel for the purpose of con plaining to the proprietors, the detective put him out as he had his son.

HARRY WALLACE

THE LABOR SPLIT

John Swinton on the Danger of the Henry George Movement.

John Swinton's Paper

There can no longer be any doubt that there is very grave danger of disunion in the labor party of this state, and of some other localities. The signs of disunion have been perceptible within the past few months. We regret to say that the responsibility for it lies with certain managers of the ring who are running the "George party" in this city and who, after copying the example of the dog in the manger, have now adopted the policy of rule or ruin.

Ever since these "managers" managed to prevent the sending of delegates from the labor party of New York to the national union conference in Cincinnati last February they have striven to isolate the party from the general movement of the new political forces throughout the country. They stand wholly aloof from this movement, which has wrought such wonders in the elections of the past five weeks, from Kansas and Wisconsin to Ohio and Michigan, seeking to thwart its action, hinder its success, and disorganize its ranks.

The union labor party is to hold a state convention in this state, and so a rival convention of the "George party" must be held as an offset to it. The union labor party is about to begin the work of organization, and so the "George club" are started, not for the purpose of cooperation, but as agencies of division. The united labor party invites harmonious action, but its invitation is repulsed, and official letters are sent out from the "George headquarters" which bear the brand of disunion upon every line, and stand in antagonism to all who refuse to subscribe to the "George theory" or take a $5 charter for a "Land and Labor Club." So it goes along from beginning to end. If this coercive policy were founded upon devotion to a fundamental principle of the labor movement, it would be deserving of respect but it looks far more like a succedaneum for promoting the schemes of the "managers" who, as was discovered after last fall's election, had played foul with the labor vote in the interests of monopoly.

Surely a great national party cannot thus gain the worthy ends which labor has so long been in pursuit of. Surely the elements of the new political forces cannot thus be united for practical service. Surely the broad platform of the union labor party does not invite such opposition from any man desirous of labor's victory in the country at large.

OUR GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER.

An Examination Whose Results Will be a Surprise to Many.

The Geographical Center of the United States Including Alaska About 120 Miles South of West of Cape Flattery.

If an area or district of country is mapped on a projection of small areal distortion, the geographical center of the area may be defined to be the center of gravity of the figure.

The problem to determine the center, would, under this definition, resolve itself into the question of determining the center of gravity of a plane figure of irregular outline. Of the various ways in which the center of such an area may be found, the mechanical ones are perhaps of easiest application, and, on the whole, yield the most satisfactory results.

One method, which Mr Maclaurin describes as consists in tracing the outline of the area whose center is to be determined, on stiff cardboard then cutting out the figure along the boundary so traced, and balancing the resulting cardboard on a point, which point so found is the point sought.

Another way consists in cutting out the map as before, along the boundary line, and then suspending it behind a plumb-line so that map and plumb-line hang from the same support, the projection of the plumb line on the map is a line which passes through the center of gravity of the area. By suspending the map successively from several different points, a series of lines will be found, all of which theoretically pass through the center of gravity of the figure.

Both of these methods have been tried on the map of the United States, and with the following result.

A base map of the United States, (scale about 112 miles to the inch) was cut out along the boundary, and the map so cut outsuspended by a pin stuck through it. From the same pin a plumb-line was suspended. The map was swung upon the pin and allowed to come to rest several times, and its mean position inferred. A line was then drawn on the map, representing the projection of the plumb-line upon the map in its mean position.

This process was repeated in several positions of the map, and a series of intersections determined,

Northernmost latitude (Minnesota)	49 deg 24 min
Southernmost latitude (Florida)	24 deg. 33 min.
Mean latitude	36 deg 54 min
Northernmost latitude (Alaska)	71 deg. 2 min
Southernmost latitude (Florida)	24 deg 33 min
Mean latitude	47 deg 53 min

Each intersection representing the center of gravity, resulting from a pair of observations.

The center sought was then assumed from an inspection of these points. From this adopted center a circle with a radius of about one sixteenth of an inch (some seven or eight miles in nature) would include all points except two resulting from very acute intersection, and which were rejected.

Again, a similar map was mounted on stiff cardboard and then cut out along the boundary, as before. This was then balanced on the point of a spindle. It was balanced with the face of the map down, and then with the face up and both balancings agreed in locating a point not differing visibly from the point determined by the preceding method.

This point, which, according to one definition, is the center of the United States (Alaska excluded), is situated in latitude 39 deg 8 min. north and longitude 98 deg 8 min. west of Greenwich. Plotting this position on the land office map, the point is found to be in Lora township, Smith county, Kan., some ten miles south of the southern boundary of Nebraska, and a little to the westward of the middle of the state of Kansas.

These methods are directly applicable only to cases where the desired point is included in the given area. Such is the case with the United States, excluding Alaska.

If, now, we are to determine the center, *including Alaska*, it will be necessary to determine the geographical center of Alaska, and then determine, on the line joining these two centers regarded as a lever arm, the fulcrum between weights proportional to the areas of the United States alone, and of Alaska alone.

The center of Alaska was found by the suspension method only. The intersections were all closely accordant, and locate the center on the headwaters of the Kuskokwim river in latitude 63 deg 4 min north, and longitude 151 deg 5 min west. The map used for the purpose was the base map of Alaska and adjacent regions, prepared some years ago by the coast survey.

These two centers found, as above described, were noted on a base map of North America, and joined by the projection of an arc of a great circle. This line was then divided into parts inversely proportional to the respective areas of the United States alone, and of Alaska alone, and the point so found is adopted as the center sought. For this purpose the area of the United States was taken as 3,026,000, and of Alaska, 563,000 square miles. The center is found to be in latitude 45 degrees north, and longitude 103 deg 5 min west from Greenwich, which locates it near Silver Butte, Dakota, some twenty-five miles east from the boundary monument between Dakota, Montana and Wyoming.

If we assume that the geographical center is determined by the intersection of a parallel and meridian, which are the means of the extreme latitudes and longitudes, then we shall have for the United States, excluding Alaska,—

Easternmost longitude (Maine)		66 deg 5 min
Westernmost	(W T)	124 deg 4 min.
Mean longitude		95 deg 52 min
And including Alaska—		
Easternmost longitude (Maine)		66 deg 5 min.
Westernmost	(Alaska)	18 deg 8 min
Mean longitude		197 deg 14 min

In the first case (excluding Alaska) the center lies in the Indian territory some seven miles from the southern boundary of Kansas, and about twenty five miles a little west of south of Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas.

In the second case (including Alaska) the center is found to be in the Pacific ocean, about 120 miles a little south of west from Cape Flattery. This rather startling result brings into conspicuous notice the extension of the Alaskan possessions to the westward.

The only reference to the geographical center of the United States that has met our notice is contained in the "Fourth biennial report of the state board of agriculture to the legislature of the state of Kansas," where it is stated on page 23, that "Kansas is the central state of the Union, the exact geographical center of the United States being at a point lying within a few miles of the center of the state."

Bible Wine

President Alvah Hovey has written an article for the *Baptist Quarterly Review* on "Bible Wine," in which he reaches the following conclusion: "At this point we must close our examination of the bible with regard to the claim that *yayin* and *oinos* are generic words, applied by the sacred writers with equal propriety and almost equal frequency to two kinds of grape-juice, one unfermented and wholesome, and the other fermented and injurious. That claim we must reject as unsupported by any solid evidence. It is not for us to dictate to the inspired prophets and poets what they should say on the matter of wine drinking.

"If they leave us free to drink no wine, unless it be at the holy supper, and in remembrance of the Lord's death, we need not hesitate to follow the narrow way of total abstinence for the good of all. But when the morbid consciences of good men summon us to impeach the Lord's wisdom, or to tamper with evidence for the sake of saying that 'the fruit of the vine,' used by him, was unfermented grape-juice, it is time to pause and consider whether our own consciences have not some right to be heard. When ardent men profanely say that if Jesus used wine having alcohol in it he was unworthy of a place in one of our churches, it is time to protest against the short-sighted omniscience of modern reformers. The 'good wine' of Palestine in the time of Christ was not the drugged and fortified liquor which passes for wine in our day.

"The subject of this paper does not embrace an examination of extra biblical evidence bearing upon the question discussed. But the writer may be allowed to say that in a pretty thorough study of Philo, Justin Martyr, and Pseudo Justin, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Jerome, Augustine, Chrysostom, and Theodoret, (insofar as they speak of wine), he has discovered no traces of the use of *wine* or *vinum* alone to denote unfermented grape juice, but abundant evidence that they all considered wine a liquor that would intoxicate when drunk freely enough, and that would exhilarate when drunk moderately. He has also found abundant evidence that many of the Christian fathers were strenuous advocates of a most sparing use of wine, the young being urged to abstain wholly from it as a beverage, and especially young women and the old resort to it with the utmost caution. And he has found all these fathers, who treat the matter at all, insisting upon the use of no *oinos* and *yayin* at the Lord's table, but in no case suggesting that unfermented grape juice, or juice freshly pressed from grapes, would be suitable.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

The story of Dante's "Divine Comedy" is given by Mrs Harriette B Spattuck in a dainty volume of forty four pages, which ably interprets the deep spiritual significance of the dream poem. The author tells us in her preface that the special motive of her work has been to tell the story in a manner so simple as to be readily comprehended, and at the same time "to help all seekers for the truth to see the great truth which Dante saw and to walk through life in the light of its revelation." It is published by John B Alden, New York.

"The time is not perhaps far distant when few will believe in miracles who do not also believe in an infallible church, and then such books as the present will appeal to a larger circle." This is the opening sentence of "The Kernel and the Husk" (Boston: Roberts Brothers), a work composed of letters on "Spiritual Christianity." The author is fearful of his own power. He implores all those who worship a "miraculous Christ" not to read his book, which is intended only for the "doubters of this generation," to whom it is dedicated. A page of it would gag a Spencerian agnostic as well as shock a Christian.

"The Flamingo Feather"—By Kirk Munroe (New York: Harper & Bros.) This is a story of the early French settlement of Florida, and of the contests between the forces of France and Spain and the savage tribes which inhabited the now fruitful land of oranges. It is a wonderfully exciting story, full of surprises and deeds of heroism. It is seldom in any writing finer characters are drawn than those of René, the white boy, and Hasse, the Indian. The book will banish sleep from tired eyes until the final chapter is reached, with regrets at its ending.

Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, New York, have recently issued the first volume—a large book—of an exhaustive new scriptural commentary, with the title, "The Bible Work: the Old Testament, prepared by J Glentworth Butler, D D. This initial volume comprehends the first chapters of the Old Testament, from the creation to the exodus. As indicated in the title page, the revised text is "arranged in sections, with comments selected from the choicest, most illuminating and helpful thought of the Christian centuries, taken from 400 scholarly writers." The student and the reader will find this work invaluable for his library. The reviser and commentator has done his work intelligently and conscientiously.

As a product of calm reflective thought, intentionally free from a show of learning, Prof. John Bascom has given us, we think, one of his most enduring works in sociology (New York: G P Putnam's Sons). Attention is concentrated on points at which the author is best able to reward it, although the entire field of sociological science is outlined in the discussions, which embrace "Custom," "Government," "Economics," "Religion," "Ethics," and their relation one to the other. In a final chapter, called "The Goal," we find this compact thought: "Religion, as a term in social growth, while it shares to the full the inertia of custom and the slow creeping of conventional sentiment, must ultimately rest on philosophy, and accept the position which philosophy assigns it. It is indeed, a branch of philosophy. It is strange that any should find disparagement in this assertion as it is simply saying that religion makes its appeal to and is embraced in the highest reason."

English Writers. An Attempt toward a History of English Literature. Volume I.—By Henry Morley, LL D (New York: Cassell & Co.) Prof Morley has been engaged upon this work for many years, and it is really an elaboration of a plan that resulted in a volume on English writers, published in 1864. That was an octavo of some 800 pages, afterward divided into half volumes and followed in 1867 by a third half volume, which brought the story down to the invention of printing. In the meantime Prof Morley has entirely recast the the original design, extending it and improving it in many particulars. The whole narrative will be continuous the whole book one. But the volumes will be grouped also in sections, which may be read as distinct histories of periods. Each volume will be separately indexed, and from time to time extra title pages will be supplied for the use of readers who may wish to place any one section as a complete book upon their shelves.

MAGAZINE BRIEFS.

A new magazine the *Young Men's Nazarene* is promised from Washington. It will be devoted to literature, politics, science and art and the contributors will number many of the best young writers of the country.

The American Magazine, in its first number, takes an eminently popular stand. Its articles are bright, easy and readable, care and judgment being shown in the selection of topics in which the general public is interested.

Intemperance an Enemy to Labor, in the *Catholic World*, is a very strong call to the laborers to strike in the right place, a pressing boycott of the saloons might render other boycotts unnecessary at any rate is well worthy a trial in order to test its possibilities.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*

The Oregonian.
HOME WANS. SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1887.

NOT THE SAME STORY.

Lord Brabourne, in the *Nineteenth Century* for March, argues that the only reason England has not yielded and will not yield to Ireland's demand for home rule, is because she believes that this concession would be mischievous both to Ireland and herself. Lord Brabourne is a remarkable illustration how an intelligent and sober minded Englishman can be so blinded by his wishes as to make them father to unsound thought. He refers to "the intense belief of Americans, during our civil war, in the larger nationality of the Union, their indomitable determination to preserve to their country the power and position among the nations of the world, which would have been imperiled by lopping off the Southern states, and their consequent resolution to maintain at all hazards the unity of their republic. It is the same story today. We, like our American brethren, are determined not to suffer those bonds of union to be relaxed which bind us together as one people."

But it is not at all the same story to-day, because the situation is not identical. The South was never a conquered province; she entered of her own free will into the compact of confederation and its consequent, the Union, under the constitution. Up to the hour of the rebellion the South had not only domestic home rule in all her states, but she had always controlled the federal government to her own satisfaction, from the days of Washington until the election of Lincoln. She had never asked for a federal statute that she did not get. She had her own way in the matter of the Missouri compromise of 1820; she had her own way in the matter of Texas annexation and the Mexican war; she had her own way in the matter of the fugitive slave law in 1850; she had her own way in the Kansas and Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854; she was so completely without justification for rebellion either on the ground that her rights of home rule had been curtailed or qualified, or that her rights under the compact of the constitution had been impaired or even threatened with nullification, that Alexander H. Stephens, afterwards vice-president of the Confederacy, in his famous speech January 19, 1861, before the secession convention of Georgia, opposed rebellion and challenged its justice and its policy on the unanswerable plea that the South had always had its home rule rights recognized and protected; had absolutely controlled the government of the United States, both legislative and executive, ever since its foundation, and that under the constitution neither Lincoln nor congress, if the South stayed in the Union, had any power to present the South keeping all its state rights and the Federal protection that, it had enjoyed under her bitterest pro-slavery president. It was the utter causelessness of the rebellion; its wanton injustice; its contemptuous refusal to accept further abject guarantees offered, or to name any guarantees that would be acceptable, that made the United States government affirm by the mouth of its cannon its determination to maintain the Union against a section that never had been denied full equality with the North in the matter of home rule; that had never been denied any additional legislative guarantee, under the federal constitution, demanded for the real or supposed vital interests of the South that existed and were recognized in the constitution when the South originally accepted it. The South was, as Stephens told it, absolutely without a grievance, for it had entered the Union voluntarily; had enjoyed all the rights pledged to it in 1788, and never been refused anything it had asked of the federal government, until in 1861 it asked to withdraw from the Union and to be permitted without molestation or interference to confiscate to its own use every federal fort, every federal ship; in short, every dollar of federal property within the borders of the South, and to haul down the flag of the Union and replace it with the flag of a rebellion that, as the vice-president of the Confederacy confessed, had not a leg in logic or fact to stand on.

Let us suppose that South Carolina, a conquered province, denied a state legislature; denied home rule; governed by the federal congress in all matters of municipal and domestic legislation, had simply said to congress: "We have neither the power nor the inclination to be independent of the United States or to separate from the United States; we would like, however, to have a state legislature; to make our own domestic laws; we would like for our own best interests, political and industrial, the same measure of home rule that Great Britain grants Canada." Does anybody suppose if this respectful request for better government had been answered with contempt and the club of a coercion bill that the civilized world would approve of such an unreasonable and inhuman answer to a reasonable request, accompanied by no threat of rebellion, no plea for separation? No; Lord Brabourne can find no identity between the tory's resistance to Ireland's peaceful request for home rule through a domestic legislature and the resistance of the United States to armed rebellion against the nation by a section that had always had home rule and exercised extravagant federal control; that had been denied nothing; that could name nothing as the price of peace except to be allowed to steal five hundred millions of federal property and to haul down the national flag that had hitherto protected it. Lord Brabourne is an intelligent man, but he is unfortunate in his historical illustrations.

A CURIOUS ARGUMENT.

One of the curious arguments offered by the tory "Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union" to turn the tide of American sentiment on the Irish question is a pamphlet on the rights and privileges of Irish tenants. Under the present land laws a tenant cannot be evicted "for non-payment of rent unless he is at least one year in arrears, and even if evicted he can recover possession at any time within six months by the payment of his arrears. In that event the landlord is bound to pay the tenant the amount of profit he could have obtained out of the land during the time he was dispossessed." Under the tenant right act of 1870, passed by Gladstone, a small tenant "dispossessed for any other cause than non-payment of rent, must be paid full compensation for all improvements he has made, and in addition compensation for disturbance. Even when evicted for non-payment of rent, he can require compensation for improvements, and if his annual rent did not exceed $75, but is declared excessive by the court, the dispossessed tenant can secure compensation for his eviction. If a tenant gives up voluntarily his lease he must be paid for his improvements or be permitted to sell them to his successor."

The land act of 1881, passed by Gladstone, gave tenants the right to remain forever in possession, subject to periodical revision of their rent, and further permitted tenants to apply to the land commission court to fix a fair rent. This act also allowed a tenant "to sell his holding to the highest bidder when he desires to go elsewhere. The land purchase act of 1885 provided that when a tenant desires to purchase his holding out and can agree with his landlord as to terms, he may cease paying rent and instead pay an annuity terminable at 49 years, the government advancing the purchase money, which the tenant repays at 4 per cent. Thus if a tenant pays £60 rental and agrees to buy his farm from the landlord at £1000, the government advances the money and he ceases paying rent. Instead he pays the government 4 per cent on the purchase price, or £40 annually for forty-nine years, and at the end of that time is undisputed owner of the property."

Now of course to an American, who believes in the non-interference of government with all matters of the business affairs of the people, these facts are interesting as showing that the English government has gone very far to relieve the distress that exists under the land tenure of Ireland; but when we remember that these reforms were all wrought by Gladstone against the bitter opposition of the English tories, it is hard to see how proof that Gladstone did his best under the circumstances for Ireland when he was in power is any reason why Ireland may not with justice complain of Salisbury, who seeks to do his worst by a coercion bill that perpetually suspends trial by jury. Surely the proof of Gladstone's good deeds is no reason why Ireland should not object to be punched and pounded to death by a tory club shaped and wielded by Salisbury.

THE NIGHT SIDE OF NATURE.

The *Catholic Sentinel* has a poor opinion of modern spiritism, but it thinks THE OREGONIAN does not deal with the facts of modern spiritism with judicial fairness when we declare that "these alleged supernatural facts or phenomena, when freely tested by the same senses of sight, hearing and touch that we apply to other material evidence in this world, are unworthy of respect." And further, the *Sentinel* seems to think our distinction made between spirits manifest to human sense and spirits that are not manifest to human sense a distinction without a difference. It seems to us our distinction is well taken. The Catholic church and the Protestant Orthodox churches accept revealed religion as expounded by the scriptures, and when they accept it they are obliged to accept the supernaturalism of the scriptures; but because Catholics and orthodox Protestants accept the testimony of the scriptures as to spirit intercourse during the bible days is no reason why a Catholic priest should believe the statement of an illiterate communicant that he had seen a fairy in the bog, or a spook standing at midnight in a graveyard or at the crossroads; or, why a Methodist preacher at the South should believe in spirits on the testimony of a lot of superstitious negroes. Neither the Catholic priest nor the Protestant minister would believe even the statement of a man of very high intelligence and learning on this point, because science teaches us that some of the ablest men have in certain disordered conditions of mind and body been subject to extraordinary delusions. Luther did not lack brains, but how many Protestant ministers believe that Luther really saw a devil and threw his inkstand at him? Doctor Johnson, a man of very powerful and acute understanding, believed in the so-called "Cock Lane Ghost;" nevertheless it was a fraud, and a great many men, who were not Johnson's equals intellectually, were less credulous, and exposed by investigation what Johnson accepted.

The Swedenborgian bases his faith on a world of spirits, not because they are manifest to human senses, but on a speculative belief resting on the scriptures for authority. But modern spiritism challenges belief by resting its faith, not on revealed religion, but on certain so-called phenomena which it claims to be material proof of spirit intercourse. During an experience of thirty years we have never known a single case where, when these so-called phenomena were submitted to the test of the senses of light, sight and touch, that they did not prove to be clumsy frauds, requiring darkness or a list of special conditions for success that made all judicial investigation a farce; and the writer may remark in passing that there is not a famous medium, living or dead, whose "circles" he has not visited. Herman or Heller, in open daylight, after due warning that they mean to impose on your senses so far as to defy detection or explanation, can discount all the mediums in both hemispheres, working in darkness, or semi-darkness, or under some condition that defeats the free application of the human senses. A Boston man recently offered to present any medium with a thousand dollars who would produce any materialized form and allow a well-known spiritualist of that city to put his arms around the same.

The *Sentinel* is mistaken when it disputes that the vast weight of modern scientific testimony and opinion completely discredits the supernaturalism of "modern spiritism." The truth is that there is little about it for science to investigate; for when science says "turn on the gas," the answer is that "the conditions" of spirit materialization do not permit daylight, or full gaslight. If science says, "Let me examine and test by my sight and touch in full light the genuineness of your apparition," the answer comes: "We are very sorry, but spirits do not like to be stared at and handled under a strong light." Of course, in these circumstances there is nothing for science to do but confess that it is possible to produce inexplicable things when the very senses necessary to investigation are denied an opportunity for exercise. Suppose a man should throw a handsome coin upon the counter of the United States treasury and inquire whether it was not a genuine twenty-dollar gold piece, and on any attempt being made to look at it, to handle it, to weigh it, to test it by acids, he should "feel insulted" and walk away, saying that the treasury was not able to pronounce it counterfeit. That would be true only for the reason that he had not allowed any test of its quality. So with modern spiritism; it exclaims that science can't explain its so-called phenomena, which is only true in cases where science has not been permitted to investigate or explain except when its hands were tied and its eyes blindfolded practically before the monkery began.

The other day the magician Hermann walked up to a poultry stand in Cincinnati, and advancing to the owner, asked him how much he wanted for a live pigeon that was in a small cage. "One dollar," was the reply, as he took the pigeon from its place and handed it to Hermann. The latter said: "Now, watch it closely."

The crowd did so, but before any one could realize it the pigeon's head was shot and lying on the cage, covered with blood. In another moment Hermann picked up the head and placed it on the body as nicely as though the bird had not been touched, it was again alive and fluttered about until placed in the cage.

Now this is one of Hermann's tricks performed in the street in broad daylight; an advertised impostition, and yet beside his daylight tricks the dark-lantern "supernaturalism" of modern spiritism becomes the most contemptibly clumsy of modern frauds.

Clairvoyance is only a variety of fortune telling, in which an occasional resemblance or coincidence fills the mind of the believer to the exclusion of all discrepancies. The mesmeric state has been decided by science to be only artificial somnambulism. Dreams, presentiments, etc., are as worthless as fortune telling. No note is taken of failures, while every trivial fulfillment is magnified by the credulous. Abercrombie, in his excellent work published a half century ago, showed that whenever science tested apparitions it found them mere visual hallucinations that present themselves in wakefulness, fasting and prostration, and occasionally with delicate nervous organizations in health. A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* asserts that Senator and Mrs. Stanford maintain that they have received visits from their son since his death. The senator has seen him three times and his wife as often. If Senator Stanford and wife should take their oath to this statement it would be no reason for believing that these fond parents ever did see their son after death; for no persons are more notoriously subject to visual hallucinations of this sort than affectionate parents, in a state of nervous bodily prostration and mental depression consequent upon the death of a dear child. It was only such an apparition as Macbeth saw of Banquo, and nobody else could see. Shakspeare evidently meant to present Macbeth as a man who is moody, in a diseased condition of mind and body, as certain to see spectres as a drunkard does in his delirium. If Senator Stanford and wife should see their boy at a public assembly and all others should see him it might perplex science, but as long as nobody sees the dead except the mourners who burn to see him science fairly concludes it is a visual hallucination, consequent upon a morbid state of mind and body. Science has carefully weighed the whole subject and its conclusion, as originally expressed by the great English scientist, Carpenter, and reiterated by Dr. S. S. Herrick, in the *North American Review*, is as follows:

Stripped of juggiery and unconscious muscular action, which easily cover all the prodigies of inanimate objects, the performances of the writing and speaking mediums can be explained on grounds already laid down by physiologists. Every well-informed person is aware that muscular actions which are under control of the will, are habitually performed without its exercise and often without consciousness. Fewer persons are aware that mental operations are also carried on without act of will or consciousness, even in waking moments, while the will completely and consciousness mainly are in abeyance during the dreams of sleep. The mind of the writing medium operates without governance of the will, just as his hand does in the writing, but consciousness of the mental and muscular acts is generally preserved, though sometimes only partially so. The same explanation applies to the performances of speaking or trance-mediums. It is quite unnecessary to suppose that either medium is actuated by any force or intelligence exterior to himself. So far as the mental operations are outside his own will, they are essentially dreams and have no more coherency nor correctness than dreams.

A GREAT ENGLISHMAN.

On Sunday last at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club in London John Morley dwelt upon the moral courage of Richard Cobden and quoted him as saying that "Ireland was a most worthy problem to engage the attention of great statesmen, and that it was absurd to engage in Polish and other entanglements, and leave a population of fellow citizens in a more barbarous and degraded condition than any civilized people in the world."

The present generation know so little of Richard Cobden that his story is worth telling. He approached nearest our own Lincoln in simplicity of language, manners, sweetness of temper, logical power and entire purity of public and private life of any man of this century. Richard Cobden first rose into notice as the real leader of the free trade party in England that forced the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. The nominal leader of this party was Charles Villiers, a man of aristocratic family and of great ability, but the real leader was Cobden. Cobden sprang, like Lincoln, from the yeoman class and received but a moderate education. He was trained to mercantile life in London and became a partner in a Manchester cotton print factory. He was for several years the commercial traveler, or "drummer," as we term it, of his house, and in his business trips nothing of consequence escaped his eye. He did not care for the past, except so far as its blunders were a warning to the present: he did not care for scenery, or art, or ruins, or the lost books of Livy, or the authenticity of Shakspeare's signature; but he was deeply interested in men. He had that rare faculty which Shakspeare, Goethe and Mirabeau had in abundance, the faculty to exact from every one with whom you come in contact some contribution to his stock of knowledge and thoughts. This man of genius, Cobden, as a commercial traveller, "drummed" for information as well as trade, and when he died it was said that it was doubtful "whether he ever came in momentary acquaintance with any one whom he did not compel to yield him something in the way of information." As "a drummer" he traveled all over Europe and the Orient, and made himself by study familiar with the United States and Canada. At 30 years of age this illustrious "drummer" began to make himself famous by the ability of his pamphlets.

From first to last Cobden was an unrivaled master of the tongue and pen. As an orator he was a modern reproduction of Pericles, "on whose lips persuasion sat;" his speech was simple, sweet, earnest, sincere; it was directed at the reason and judgment; it was conversational in style, utterly destitute of declamation. His voice was not powerful, but had a clear, penetrating quality that reached the outmost circle of his vast audiences. He was full of illustration, gathered from his personal observation; he had a deal of native wit and humor, and he spoke the simplest, purest English. His most ardent opponents confessed that no man was a match for Cobden when the debate involved only the material interests of mankind, or the standing rules of morality, but when moral sense and common sense went to the rear and immoral passion came to the front then Cobden was a cipher.

Why? Because his business education and travel had made him the apostle of common sense, fair dealing and fair play in business, society, politics and religion, and by that liberal faith Cobden lived and died. He read history simply to get proof that men prospered by liberty, peace and fair dealing. He did not believe in mere sentiment; it stood in the way of peaceful, prudent and prosperous government. He did not believe in insurrection, when a people were tolerably well governed and allowed to exist in peace and make an honest living. In other words, Cobden was nearer the ideal of a perfect American statesman than any man of his time.

KAISER WILHELM'S NINETY YEARS

German papers call to mind that Kaiser Wilhelm in his ninety years has survived no fewer than seventy-two reigning sovereigns who were his contemporaries, viz: fifty-two kings or queens, eight emperors, six sultans, and six popes. Of these, three were kings of Prussia, Frederick William II., Frederick William III., Frederick William IV.; two were kings of Hanover, two kings of Wurtemberg, two kings of Bavaria, three kings of Saxony, one king of Westphalia (Jerome Bonaparte), one king of Greece, one king of the Belgians, three kings of Holland, three kings of England, three kings of France, five kings of Sweden, four kings of Denmark, three (or four) sovereigns of Portugal, five sovereigns of Spain, five kings of Sardinia, six kings of Naples, two emperors of Austria (one of whom was the last of the former line of German emperors), two emperors of France, four czars of Russia. He has also survived twenty-one presidents of the United States.

The emperor's marvelous vitality has given him a long reign, although he was what the world calls an old man before he ever wore a crown. Nearly 64 years old when he became king of Prussia, he has held his throne for more than a quarter of a century. He saw the German empire born long after the biblical rule would have laid him in the grave, and for fifteen years more he has stood before the world rugged as the empire itself.

The old Kaiser is still a living link between us and history. Napoleon was his contemporary; so were Pitt and Wellington, and Warren Hastings. When Washington died, Wilhelm was nearly three years old. He marched with the armies that restored the Bourbons and joined in the exultation of Waterloo. When he was born France was dating her acts in the year IV. of the republic, and Napoleon was merely a general in her service. The Holy Roman empire, the oldest political institution of Europe, still stood, and the Roman emperor, Lord of the world, still maintained his claims as the legitimate successor of the Cæsars. Venice was still the ancient republic, never entered by an armed enemy, and the times of Ivanhoe were still recalled by the sovereignty of the Knights Hospitallers over Malta.

In short, when the emperor of Germany was born, the Middle Ages still survived, and he has lived into the full blaze of modern times. He has seen France three times a republic, three times an empire, twice a kingdom by divine right, and once a kingdom by the will of the people. Of the six great powers of Europe, two have come into existence in his old age, one has been remodeled and transformed until it bears not even the same name, and only Russia and England have escaped a complete break with the past. And the United States in his time has become one of the foremost nations of the world.

THE WOMEN'S UNION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES, WHO ARE TO REPORT JUNE 3.

The board of directors of the Portland Women's Union held a meeting in the Unitarian chapel, on Friday, the 20th inst. The following committees were appointed by the president:

Finance—Mrs. W. W. Spaulding, Mrs. P. E. Geroud, Mrs. Emil Frank, Mrs. Henry L. Pittock.

Household—Mrs. George T. Myers, Mrs. Chas. E. Ladd, Miss Mary Cook.

Educational—Miss Helen Spaulding, Miss C. MacConnell, Mrs. C. W. Knowles, Mrs. Lydia Hunt, Mrs. F. M. Warren.

Social—Miss Emma J. Welty, Miss Caroline Ladd, Mrs. R. B. Wilson.

Printing—Miss Parmenter, Mrs. T. B. Merry, Mrs. Julia B. Comstock.

It was decided by the board to call a meeting of the union, to be held at the Unitarian chapel on Friday, the 3d of June, at 3:30 o'clock, at which time reports from the various committees will be read, and an address relating to the work proposed delivered.

Oregon Blood Purifier cures constipation and dyspepsia.

Soda fountains at Pfunder's, the druggist.

WAKING UP.

The Real Estate Men of Portland Organize.

EXCHANGE FORMED YESTERDAY.

Everything Ready for the New Organization to Get to Work next Saturday—Enough Stock Subscribed.

Any one who thinks the real estate men of this city are not awake, would have had his mind disabused by attending the meeting at the Holton house yesterday afternoon, called for the purpose of permanently organizing an association. There were present about forty active men, and an OREGONIAN man dropped in just as recess was declared in order to allow members to subscribe capital stock and speak for seats. The scene was as lively as the corn pit of the Chicago board on an ordinary day. Every one was talking over the subject in hand, and there was a unity of opinion as to the good results which will follow.

J. P. O. Lownsdale presided and S. B. Biggen kept the records. After considerable discussion of the plans and purposes of the association, it was unanimously decided to effect a permanent organization. The first step will be to incorporate, and this will be done to-morrow. The following form of incorporation, read to the association, was approved:

Articles of Incorporation of the Oregon Real Estate and Stock Exchange.

These articles of association made and entered into by and between [9 incorporators] of the city of Portland, Oregon, witnesseth:

Article 1.—That the said [9 incorporators] hereby associate themselves together and form a corporation under the laws of the State of Oregon, and adopt as the name of said corporation, and by which it shall be known, the following, to-wit: The Oregon Real Estate and Stock Exchange.

Article 2.—The duration and term of existence of this corporation shall be 99 years from the date of these articles of incorporation.

Article 3.—The objects and purposes of and the business enterprise and occupation in which this corporation shall engage are:

First—The establishing, conducting and operating of a real estate and stock exchange for the purchase and sale, renting, leasing, controlling and handling real estate and the purchase and sale of stocks and the sale of seats, or the right to do business therein to stockholders and non-stockholders.

First—To secure the establishment of a permanent and responsible medium through which the public, as buyers and sellers of real estate and stocks, may be benefited by the highest degree of responsible representation under the most favorable terms to be secured by systematic and united action, and to that end, to develop and systematize real estate and stock operations by establishing uniform rates of commission and preventing complications of purchase and sale, arising from outside interference and vexatious delays in representation and sale.

Third—To establish uniform commissions for representation of property as agents for the renting and caring for the same, and to protect landlords against irresponsible tenants.

Fourth—To aid in establishing manufacturing and other enterprises calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of the city of Portland and state of Oregon, and to induce the investment of outside capital in loans, real estate and local stocks in the state of Oregon.

Fifth—To as far as may be practicable advertise the business interests of the corporation and the members of the exchange and of the city of Portland and state of Oregon.

Sixth—The doing of any and all things tending to the advancement and prosperity of the city of Portland, the state of Oregon and of the profession of real estate and stock broker and the advancement of the calling.

Seventh—To from time to time make such rules and regulations as may be deemed conducive to any of the foregoing objects.

Eighth—To buy, sell, convey, hold, lease or improve such real estate and personal property as may be found requisite or convenient in carrying on the business of the corporation.

The principal office is to be located in Portland, and the capital stock $10,000, divided into 100 shares of $100 each.

TO ADVERTISE PORTLAND.

The idea of the exchange will be to advertise Portland so that Eastern men will seek investments in city and suburban property. A circular in the form of a newspaper will be printed, setting forth Portland's position as a railway center, its history and its future, accompanied by a statement of Oregon's resources. Thousands of copies will be printed, sent to the real estate exchanges of Denver, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago and other Eastern centers, and thousands placed "where they will do the most good." In any other way deemed advisable Portland will be advertised by the exchange. In short, the exchange will do the work of advertising Portland, which heretofore has been left to the board of trade and the bureau of immigration, only they will do it more thoroughly, and they will confine themselves exclusively to Portland and her suburbs. They will have their place of business on the ground floor, as close as possible to the leading hotels, so that no stranger is likely to miss seeing it. The exchange will be supplied with cereal and other products of Oregon, with plenty of reading matter for visitors, a list of all property in the hands of the several agents and brokers, and a competent person will be in charge.

UNITY AMONG THE BROKERS.

Daily meetings will be held at 11 A. M. for the transaction of business. The plan of doing business at an exchange can best be explained by an illustration. Suppose a real estate agent has a piece of property for sale. He announces the fact in open session, and names the price. It may be that another broker has a customer for just such a piece of property, and the transaction can be consummated at once. In any case, here are thirty or more firms, each with clients, and if the property is desirable the chances of finding a purchaser are much greater than "running around town." In cases of property offered for lease, or for rent, the transaction would be carried in the same way. The agent offering and the agent accepting would divide commissions on the transaction. In this way all the real estate firms would pull together instead of all pulling in contrary directions.

GETTING READY FOR WORK.

In order to begin operations it is necessary, under the law, to have half of the capital stock of a corporation subscribed. This statement was made, and in as little time as names could be put to paper sixty-three shares were taken as follows: J. Fred Clark, 5; Clayton & Oliver, 1; George Woodward, 2; Thompson & Riggen, 3; Wm. Killingsworth, 3; H. B. Oatman, 3; E. Oldendorff, 2; George Marshall, 1; J. G. Warner, 2; Parrish, Watkins & Cornell, 2; C. A. Gove, 2; T. Patterson, 5; A. E. Borthwick, 2; Sherman & Brown, 1; L. D. Brown, 2; H. D. Chapman, manager C. V. E. & I. Co., 2; M. B. Rankin, 1; James E. Davis, 1; Lent & Young, 2; J. P. O. Lownsdale, 2; H. D. Graden, 1; Philo Holbrook, 2; P. Helterbrook, 2; Robert Bell, 2; J. W. Kern, 2; P. Marquam, 2; E. J. Haight, 2; L. M. Cox, 1; Ellis G. Hughes, 5; A. B. Manley, 2; Eugene D. White, 5; Mort E. Dimmick, 1.

It was resolved that no member should be allowed to hold more than five shares of stock. Those who subscribed more than one share did so with the promise that in case there was demand from other agents, they would surrender all except one share. As more than half the capital stock is subscribed, the exchange will be legally constituted as soon as the articles of incorporation are filed. At next Saturday's meeting a board of directors will be elected and work will begin early next week.

SEATS.

The following members subscribed for seats in the exchange, the price being $50 a seat:

J. Fred. Clarke, Clayton & Oliver, Wm. Killingsworth, Geo. Marshall, Parrish, Watkins & Cornell, E. Oldendorff, H. D. Chapman, James E. Davis, J. T. Buchanan, Robert Bell, H. D. Gruden, W. Oglibie, Eugene D. White, R. B. Curry, H. B. Oatman, Geo. Woodward, Thompson & Riggen, C. A. Gove, J. G. Warner, T. Patterson, Lent & Young, M. B. Rankin, J. P. O. Lownsdale, L. D. Brown, P. Halterbrook, Haight & Cox, A. B. Manley.

Thanks were returned to Messrs. Holton & Perkins for use of room, and the meeting adjourned till Saturday, May 28.

WHY IS IT?

PORTLAND, Or., May 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The writer hereof is curious to know why it is that a body of such presumable importance as the late international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and Territories and Canada, recently held in San Francisco, did not receive greater notice in the daily press than it has. It certainly was a representative body, and its adherents form no small part of the actual supporters of the daily press. In fact, if figures could be obtained, the opinion is hazarded that they would show that as large a support is given daily newspapers by those who are actively Christian, together with those who sympathize with and encourage that idea, but who may not be fully committed thereto, by a public profession, as is derived from any other source. If this be true, then it certainly follows that in making up news this constituency has a right to ask that a reasonable amount of matter relating to such a gathering as has just been held be furnished for their daily reading.

The questions discussed by this body were solely for the benefit of society at large, and especially for the improvement of young men in all respects. No higher work can possibly engage the attention of the human mind; it is worthy of the best intellect and energy that can be found in this world. Certainly, in importance, it stands second to no question in demanding public consideration. Hence, it does seem that our daily newspapers were hardly doing themselves justice, much less their readers, in devoting so little space to giving reports which are admitted to be of public interest. It is believed that greater newspaper enterprise in this direction will be rewarded, and the writer is anxious for the time to arrive when the daily chronicling of all questions pertaining to the improvement of the human race will be considered as much "news" as the horse race, dog show, stock exhibits, etc., to say nothing of murders, burglaries, crim. con. cases, and so on without limit. Not that these matters should not be published, but that the other information referred to should have equal publicity.

G. H. H.

[And yet, as the world goes, these things are not news. They do not present fresh incident: they are an old story; and an old story, to get attention, must be presented in a fresh and attractive form. Such subjects, as usually handled, are heavy, sombre and uninteresting; attention to them requires some thinking, of which few persons are capable, and of devotional feeling, of which still fewer are capable; and on the whole, such matters are not wanted by the mass of readers. If they were, the daily press would quickly respond to the demand.—Ed.]

O. & W. T. RAILROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING AT PENDLETON—WORK ON THE ROAD—SURVEYORS—CENTERVILLE BRANCH.

Thursday, the meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon and Washington Territory Railway Company was held at Pendleton. The capital stock was increased by a three-fourth vote and over from $200,000 to $750,000, and supplemental articles of incorporation providing for the construction of the Centerville branch of the O. & W. T. R. R. were adopted also by more than a three-fourths vote of all the stock, of which there are 1502 shares subscribed.

The meeting, says the *East Oregonian*, was harmonious, working without a jar. The Centerville people can be now certain of a railroad by November 15th next, the time contracted for the completion of the entire road between G. W. Hunt, contractor, and the company.

The same paper is informed by the officers of the company that there is not the least doubt that the Centerville branch will be built, along with the rest of the road, in the time specified, provided the people along the line of the branch road carry out their part of the agreement. The building of the Centerville branch depends upon this. W. G. Saylee, assistant chief engineer, was in town yesterday from the scene of the work, and reports considerable progress in making the survey. Mr. Saylee has charge of the construction parties, of which there are several, and H. G. Hurlburt has charge of the party on location. All of the surveying parties are at work early and late.

The bridge over the Walla Walla river, near Wallula, the only bridge along the line, will be fifty feet from top of the rails to the surface of the water, crossing the O. R. & N. Co.'s track twenty feet above. The bill of lumber for the bridge has already been made out. Ten miles of the work will be cross-sectioned and ready for the pick and shovel by the close of this week. Mr. G. W. Hunt, the contractor, is busily engaged moving his construction forces down from Ellensburg, and will report for duty to Chief Engineer Chalk before the end of this week.

A telegram was received Tuesday from Vice-President Griffith, stating that he had purchased and shipped from Pittsburg steel rails for the first ten miles, at a cost of $20,000, which will arrive shortly. In the last issue of this paper it was stated that three men owned the controlling interest in the company. This was an error: the number is seven instead of three. The completion of the Oregon & Washington Territory railroad from Wallula to Pendleton, with a branch road to Centerville, in time to handle this season's enormous crop of grain, is an assured fact, and not fiction, as was believed only several weeks since.

DROWNING OF AN AGED WOMAN.

A PIONEER, 70 YEARS OLD, WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR, FALLS OVERBOARD.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Catharine Quinney, an old woman about 70, was found drowned in the river at the foot of G street. The statement of Alexander Corcoran, a longshoreman who recovered the body, is substantially as follows:

"I was on the mail dock between F and G streets about 6:30 A. M., and saw what I thought was a bundle of clothes float by. I went to see what it was and found it was a woman and took the bearing line of the steamer and secured her to a spike. I then went to the office, corner of Front and F streets, and got a policeman to telephone to the coroner."

Friday night, about half-past 8 o'clock, Mrs. Quinney was seen by Michael McCarthy and James Delaney in the vicinity of the Boss saloon in a somewhat intoxicated condition. McCarthy says a policeman spoke to her several times, and when he last noticed her she was going towards the gas works or Willamette Iron works dock. Early yesterday morning Edward Kehoe, watchman for the Willamette Iron works, picked up a shawl on the dock and a purse containing $6 25, which he took to the police station. The shawl and purse were afterwards identified as the property of the deceased. Kehoe said the woman might have gone on the dock without him seeing her from D street.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Coroner Delin held an inquest on the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning. Dr. J. A. White examined the body and reported that he found no marks of violence.

Mrs. Quinney was at one time possessed of considerable property. This she sold from time to time until she had nothing left. Most of it she disposed of before it became very valuable, notably a lot at the corner of Fourth and Yamhill streets, now valued at $20,000. Recently Mrs. Quinney lived on the asylum road, about five miles back of East Portland. Her husband, William S. Quinney, formerly kept a saloon at Front and Washington streets, and died twenty-two years ago.

Deceased had no children, and leaves no relatives in Portland.

The funeral will be held at 2 P. M. to-day from the cathedral.

STATE W. C. T. U.

THE DALLES, May 21.

The State W. C. T. U. convention has increased in numbers and enthusiasm during the whole of the five days and evenings it has been in session. More than fifty delegates have been in attendance, many of them all the time. Some few busy women like Mrs. L. C. Pierce and Dr. Owens Adair, of Portland, and Mr. and Mrs. Nash, of Corvallis, have been here only for a day or two. A great deal of business has been transacted; a great many interesting reports made, and plans for future work mapped out.

We have been entertained right royally in this beautiful town.

Our convention has been visited by several clergymen—by Dr. Bird, a noted musician and temperance worker from Los Angeles, and by Col. Woodford, one of the ablest advocates in the United States.

A thousand copies of the minutes of the convention will be issued at an early day. Mrs. A. R. Riggs was re-elected president with great enthusiasm, and when again presented to her constituents amidst waving of handkerchiefs, she made a beautiful and characteristic speech, thanking the ladies for their confidence and for their kind sympathy and support in the past, and assuming that even more good work will be done than ever in the same length of time before, between now and the eighth of November. All hearts are with her and she will have no worry in securing the co-operation of all the members.

Mrs. Belle W. Cooke, of Salem, was re-elected corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. M. Robb, of Portland, recording secretary, and Miss Libbie Irvine, of Albany, treasurer.

Mrs. M. L. Briggs, of Oregon City, reported a large quantity of temperance literature circulated and a large subscription list of *Union Signals* taken.

Col. Woodford remarked that the Woman's National Temperance Publication society in Chicago has had an unexampled growth in wealth and influence. He said that Mrs. A. R. Riggs and other women like her, were its founders. That the *Union Signal* had increased in subscriptions to upwards of 30,000 and its capital stock from $500 to $100,000, and that it had one of the best printing presses in America.

JANE E. WEEDEN.

Philadelphia *Times*: The mugwumps are here; they are here to stay, and in 1888, as in 1884, the party upon which they fall in hostile array will be the defeated party of the next presidential battle.

M'LLE RHEA.

Some Points about the Famous French Actress.

Her Appearance at the New Market Next Week—The Artist's Mastery of the English Language—Royal Costume.

Mr. Edward F. Hendley, business manager for M'lle Rhea, arrived here yesterday from Winnipeg, and in the afternoon an OREGONIAN reporter enjoyed a long chat with him.

In reply to a question as to how long the artiste had been in America, Mr. Hendley said:

"M'lle Rhea first came to this country something over four years ago, and came very quietly, notwithstanding the fact that her fine reputation abroad entitled her to appear with all the preliminary puffing and flourishing of old-world credentials which usually herald the debut of foreign stars. She preferred to come modestly, and in this displayed a great deal of good sense, inasmuch as her almost unannounced arrival little prepared her first audiences to expect anything wonderful. Consequently their surprise and enthusiasm were all the more pronounced when they saw before them an artist whose genius ranked her among the greatest European stars. M'lle Rhea told me some time after her initial American performance that some time previous to her departure from Europe a friend had strongly advised her to send to this country a lot of preliminary stories, a la Bernhardt, to the effect that she was in the habit of sleeping in a coffin and indulging in other equally eccentric peculiarities. But the actress replied: 'No; why should I say things which I am not in the habit of doing? I go to America only to act. If I can act I shall be welcomed. Besides, you know, to sleep in a coffin is very easy. Everybody can do that, but everybody cannot act.' She came and conquered, and conquered not through advance clap-trap, but through pure art."

"Where did she make her first appearance?"

"At Rouen. There is just a tinge of romance to her life. She was a pupil at a convent near Paris, when her father, who held a high social position in Belgium, lost his fortune in a financial crisis. The young girl was withdrawn from her studies and drifted to Paris. There she met Charles Fechter, one of the finest actors the world has seen. He detected strong dramatic ability in her and advised her to study for the stage. She immediately entered the Paris conservatory, studying in the same classes with the celebrated Sara Bernhardt. They graduated together, each with a first prize. Bernhardt remained in Paris playing small parts at the leading French theater. Rhea was too ambitious to submit quietly to such a state of things. She went to Rouen, and in that city achieved an instant and brilliant success. Then Paris wanted her, but she had already made arrangements to go to the Imperial theater in St. Petersburg. Her performances there were ovations, and she still possesses a magnificent set of diamonds and emeralds presented to her on her first visit to the Russian capital by the unfortunate czar who afterwards met such a horrible death at the hands of the nihilists."

"M'lle Rhea plays entirely in English, does she not?"

"Yes. And, by the bye, she mastered our tongue sufficiently well in two months' time to appear in London as Beatrice in Shakespeare's 'Much Ado About Nothing.' It was hard work, of course. I remember her telling me that there were nights when she would lock herself up in her room and pace up and down for hours with the part of Beatrice in the hands. And then would seem to be perfectly learned, but the next line would efface it. Then, in despair, she would throw herself on the floor, stare at the ceiling for awhile, and try to recall the part. After a few moments she was pacing the carpet again. And so it went on day after day and night after night until eventually London crowned her English endeavors with triumph."

"What plays will be presented here?"

"Mr. Howe and myself have not fully decided upon the week's repertoire, but the opening play will probably be 'Frou-Frou,' we will present during the engagement 'Fairy Fingers,' 'Pygmalion and Galatea,' 'The Widow,' 'A Country Girl,' 'Camille' and possibly 'Adrienne.' 'Camille' will be a revelation, and in the way Rhea does it, a positive novelty. We opened our Winnipeg engagement with it last week, and the actress received no less than six calls before the curtain after the fourth act."

"How about M'lle Rhea's dresses?"

"Ah, I see her reputation has preceded her. Well, the ladies can prepare to be stunned. She carries a wardrobe of seventy-five costumes, all made by Worth, the celebrated man dressmaker of Paris. This wardrobe includes a famous dress, made originally for the queen of Holland, but never worn by that royal personage, as she was obliged to go into mourning before it was completed. Rhea paid 10,000 francs for it. It will be worn during the engagement here. But there, I am talked out; be on hand the opening night. Things seen, you know, are mightier than things heard. *Au revoir.*"

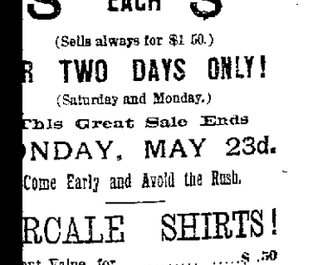
THE "THISTLE."

SKETCH OF A NEW YACHT WHICH WILL COMPET

OEN'S
SPECIAL
SALE.

—THE GENUINE—
TANDARD
hite Shirts. Laundried.
Extra Quality.
O CTS. EACH 50
(Sells for Double the Price.)
TWO DAYS ONLY!

—THE GREAT—
STAR
te Shirts. Laundried.
S EACH S
(Sells always for $1 50.)
TWO DAYS ONLY!
(Saturday and Monday.)
This Great Sale Ends
NDAY, MAY 23d.
Come Early and Avoid the Rush.
RCALE SHIRTS!
ent Value, for ..... $ .50
Quality, with two collars and one
r cuffs to a shirt, for ..... .75
Percale Shirts, with two collars
one pair cuffs, for 1.00
KOHN'S
eat Shirt Sale
—FOR—
TWO DAYS ONLY!



BOYS WAISTS.
Waists at ..... $ .35
Waists at ..... .65
Nice Waists at ..... .75
Percale Waists at 1.00
THREE DAYS ONLY!
ntry customers can take advantage of this
Sale. Send in your orders early. The
must accompany order. No goods sent
during this sale.
GERT. KOHN AND THE GREAT HATTER
R. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

MATTERS SOCIAL.

A Resume of Social Happenings for the Past Week.

All for Sweet Charity's Sake—The Arion Concert—The Garrison Dramatic Club's Theatricals—The Charity Ball.

VANITY FAIR.

WAIT A BIT.

When Johnny came a courting,
I thought him overbold.
For I was but a young thing,
And he no very old.
And though I liked him well enough,
I sent him on his way,
With "wait a bit, bide a bit,
Wait a week and a day!"

When Johnny passed me in the lane,
And pleaded for a kiss,
And vowed he'd love me evermore
For granting of the bliss;
Although I liked it o'er well,
I ran from him away,
With "wait a bit, bide a bit,
Wait a week and a day!"

When Johnny fell a ranting,
With "Jenny, be my wife",
And vowed I never should regret,
However long my life;
Although I liked it best o' all,
I turned from him away,
With, "wait a bit, bide a bit,
Wait a week and a day!"

Oh, Johnny was a ninny,
He took me at my word
And he was courting another,
The next thing that I heard.
Oh, what a ninny was Johnny,
To mind me when I say,
"Wait a bit, bide a bit,
Wait a week and a day!"

Heigh ho, I've met my Johnny,
I pin him a blink o' my eye,
And then he fell a-raving,
For want o' my love he'd die!
I ne'er could be so cruel,
So I set the wedding-day,
With, "bide a bit, nor waste a bit,
There's danger in delay!"

—Jennie E. T. Dowe.

New York Letter: The kirmess is no longer a novelty, and the ladies who manage the coming festival of the year at the Metropolitan opera house are wise to put no trust in it. They intend instead to import two new ballets from Europe—one from the Grand opera at Paris, the dance of the Pavane, which is the attraction in vogue now, and a ballet divertissement, "Dresdina," from the Alhambra theater, London. The first of these dances is bound to make a social run in New York just as it has in Paris, only requiring the send-off that the festival will give. Graceful and pretty in itself, the Pavane affords an opportunity for pretty toilets, the bedowered and be-ribboned marchioness dress being worn in this dance, and the movements, slow and graceful, like the minuet, are coquettish in the extreme. One of them requires the courter to kneel at the feet of his demoiselle and press a long, lingering kiss upon her ungloved hand. Ungloved, positively, if the old dance is to be revived accurately, for in the youth of the Pavane—the days of Boucher and Watteau—gloves were exclusively for the street, and never worn in the house or in times of ceremony. The Parisian dance would make a pretty entertainment for garden parties, which promise to be popular for May and June. As to the other dance that the enterprising directors of the fair mean to introduce, it will be a ceramic novelty, the name "Dresdina" implying that much. It is designed to illustrate, by means of costumes and accessories, various specimens of Dresden ceramic art. Among the chief selected for the fair are the Dresden Meissen pottery of blue and gold, with painted and raised flowers, which was very fashionable during the last century, and the Ludwigsburg, of which there will be two types—rose and gold, with decorations of pale pink and white, and gold with pale turquoise and raised biscuit flowers, garlands, and wreaths. One is sore tempted to loose one's heart to the pretty Dresden china maidens that adorn the mantel in various attitudes of love and flight, but I am sure it will be all over with a man when he sees his shepherdess actually alive. On the stage at the Metropolitan young girls are to represent each kind of porcelain—the beautiful manufacture of Dresden, Saxony, dressed in white and gold, with appliques of pastel flowers; the "Wabbolino" manufactory, wearing bright hints, chiefly red and blue, and the porcelain known as Grenzhausen, which requires a costume of cream-color, picked out with blue and brown. In addition to these, groups of living figures will be placed here and there to typify Dresden and Saxony china. Out of these two dances, the young man attending the fair may take his choice or may make his choice between the marchioness of the eighteenth century and the shepherdess of all time.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

"Charity begins at home." Everybody knows that, but somehow it don't begin to show itself until a call is made from outside. Society at large has spent the greater part of the week in charitable deeds. The unfortunates at Nanaimo have been the most benefited. The concert given Thursday night at the New Market, at which the Arion Society and the Orchestral Union joined forces, was quite successful, as were the amateur theatricals at Vancouver. The numberless committees soliciting aid by private subscription have helped to swell the gross amount raised for the widows and fatherless little ones at Nanaimo. On Wednesday night the Trinity Church Guild gave a most delightful charity ball at Masonic hall, the proceeds accruing from which have been given to the Good Samaritan hospital. There has been little else of a social nature the past week, beyond a few minor gatherings. A full account of what has taken place will be found below:

CONCERT AT NEW MARKET.

The concert given Thursday night at the New Market was a success in every particular. It was given jointly by the Arion Society and the Portland Orchestral Union, under the dual conductorship of Messrs. Simon Harris and E. Stahlberger. The following is the programme and the names of the singers and musicians:

Overture—"Raymond,".....Thomas
"Bergmann's Morgen," (Bliimer's Greeting), Anacker
Poem with solos, chorus and orchestral accompaniment.
Vocal solo—"Mizpah,".....Gelbel
Mrs. J. A. Child.
"Midnight," for string orchestra.....Bohr
Male chorus—"Waldeinsamkeit,".....Abt
Vocal solo—"The Miner,".....Marti
Fred M. Gilmore.
Male chorus (March).....Mendelssohn
Cornet duet.....Messrs. Coomer and Timm
Vocal solo—"Emilie Waltz,".....Parelli
Mrs. W. A. Wetzell.
Hungarian Dances, Nos. 5 and 6.....Brahms

Sopranos—Mrs. G. A. Ainsley, Miss Louise Bonn, Miss Gantenbein, Miss B. Hall, Miss Rosalie Bonn, Mrs. J. Kommelin, Mrs. G. Bock, Miss Annie Beckwith, Mrs. J. Waddell.

Altos—Miss Agnes Bliss, Miss Mayer, Mrs. U. Zeltsohe, Miss Lund-chin, Mrs. J. A. Child, Miss Gantenbein, Mrs. E. Zeuliehs.

Tenors—G. Castendieck, C. Grützmacher, A. Johnson, G. Johnson, A. Lobstein, G. E. Withlacombe, Breneeder.

Basses—F. Bircher, A. Fick, O. Mangold, H. Schaber, F. Veltz, W. Borsch, T. Habekost, T. Merlis, H. Wegner, F. Ellers, R. Krumpf, F. Von Wesmer.

Violins—E. E. Coursen, I. G. Hewison, H. Wegner, Vetas—F. E. Eaton, O. Kleeman, E. Wakeman, Jr., Violoncello—W. Ward, Bass, Timm, H. Veltz, Violoncello—W. Von Schroeder, A. Thibaux. Oboe—E. H. Miller. Double Bass—C. Beadle, L. Frazer. Flutes—N. Lowenfels—H. Deffren. C. W. Laurens. Cornets—C. Coomer, P. Timm. Drums—A. Harris. Horns—Mr. D. Solis Cohen translated into English were upon very short notice the declamatory portion of the "Bergmanns Druss," and delivered it in fine style. Much of the success of the admirable number was due to Mr. Cohen's excellent work.

CHARITY BALL FOR GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

The charity ball given Wednesday evening at Masonic hall by the ladies of Trinity Church Guild was a most enjoyable affair. While the attendance was not as large as the sale of tickets had bestowed, it was sufficient to insure the entire success of the undertaking, the proceeds of which were to be donated to the Good Samaritan hospital. Dancing was begun shortly after 9 o'clock and participated in until 12:30, when Parsons's orchestra furnishing excellent music. The ladies, under whose auspices the ball was successfully managed, were: Mrs. H. D. Green, Mrs. M. P. Deady, Mrs. G. H. Williams, Mrs. J. S. Reed, Mrs. C. H. Lewis, Mrs. E. Corbell, Mrs. L. B. Wilson, Mrs. Wakeman and Mrs. F. Allen Beck. The refreshment table, in care of Mrs. Deady, Mrs. W. V. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Lewis and Mrs. J. S. Reed, was liberally patronized, and the ladies succeeded in realizing a handsome sum in addition to the sale of tickets, as did also Mrs. Green, who presided over the lemonade bowl and flower stand, assisted by Miss Thrasher and Mrs. C. J. Reed. Among those present were: Judge and Mrs. Matthew P. Deady, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ballinger, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. DeHart, Mr. and Mrs. F. Allen Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reed, Miss H. D. Green, Mrs. G. H. Williams, Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Mrs. C. H. Lewis, Mrs. John McCraken, Mrs. L. B. Wilson, Mrs. E. Corbett, Mrs. John Catlin, Mrs. W. K. Smith, Mrs. W. V. Smith, Miss Ellinger, Miss Ladd, Miss Wilson, Miss Beck, Miss Ott, Miss Eaton, Miss Thresher; Miss Louise Wilson, Miss Evelyn Wallace, Miss Gertrude Whitehouse, Miss Flanders, Miss Clementina Wilson, Miss Eugenia Smith, Miss Catlin, Miss Laidlaw, Miss Eva Lewis, Col. W. H. Ellinger, Mr. T. B. Trevitt, Messrs. Harry Hogue, F. E. Hart, Hollis White, Palmer Wheat, T. G. Davis, J. C. Dockerill, Duncan Taylor, S. B. Linthicum, Fred M. Gilmore, Allen Lewis, W. S. Ott, Edw. Cookingham, J. Mac. Brooke, J. M. Wallace, T. Scott Brooke, E. R. Adams and Dr. A. D. Bevan.

The proceeds of the ball go to the fund for endowing a Trinity Guild bed at the Good Samaritan hospital. The ladies hope soon to have a fund large enough for the purpose intended.

HIGH SCHOOL THEATRICALS.

The two entertainments given at the High school assembly hall Friday and Saturday nights were very well attended, and when the youth and inexperience of the young people are taken into consideration, they were very well rendered. The entertainment began with the play of "King Rene's Daughter," in which Harry Denlinger as Tristan, and Miss Grace McMaster as Iolanthe carried off the honors. The play was richly costumed and elicited much applause. Miss Grace Davey's rendering of "Home, Sweet Home," was probably the most thoroughly enjoyable feature of the evening. "The Sleeping Car," a farce by W. D. Howells, designed especially for amateur performances, was next given, and proved much more satisfactory than the first play. Miss Jennie Hillman as Miss Roberts, and Walter Mendenhall as Abram Sawyer the Californian, and Robert Pilkington as the colored porter, were exceptionally good, although all the characters were well handled. During the evening the Park school orchestra played a number of selections in a manner highly creditable to their director, Miss Dimicks. The following young boys and girls composed this orchestra: Piano, Willie Dickinson; violins, Bittie Wells and Samuel Prager; cornets, Mary Canner and Frank Wells. The following are complete casts of the two performances:

KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.
Translated from Daudish.

King Rene	L. F. Henderson
Tristan	Harry Denlinger
Geoffrey	Francis Cusick
Ebne Jahia	Wm. Pomeroy
Alnerde	Lyon Warner
Bertrand	Frank Wells
Iolanthe	Grace McMaster
Martha	Alice Cole

THE SLEEPING CAR.
W. D. Howells.

Abram Sawyer	Walter Mendenhall
Willis Campbell	Harry Dickason
Porter	Robt. Pilkington
Conductor	Ira Francis
Mr. Roberts	Raymond Jubitz
Mrs. Roberts	Jennie Hillman
Aunt Mary	Lizzie A. Hall
Passengers,	Frank Somerville, Harry Campton, Nicholas Donlan, Eugene Crownie, Ossian West.

BALL AT VANCOUVER.

The reception and ball given Tuesday night to the grand lodge of Washington, by the Vancouver lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, was a very brilliant success. The ball was given in the Standard theater, which was handsomely decorated with flags, banners and the symbolic pennants of the order. The stage presented the appearance of a most carefully kept conservatory, being covered with potted plants and shrubs, arranged with artistic skill to blend in harmony of color and juxtaposition to the painter's scenery of the stage. The entire space usually occupied by the orchestra, from rail to footlights, was one mass of beautiful exotics in full bloom, while the musicians, seven picked men from the Fourteenth infantry band, were stationed on the stage. On the dance card appeared the words, "Moonlight Quadrille," and "Moonlight Lancers," which raised quite a flutter of expectancy in some of the young ladies' bosoms, as to just what delightful sort of a thing it might be. It proved to be quite as novel and pleasing as it was beautiful. The hall was cleared as much as possible, the gas being turned off all over the house, then, the dancers coming in position, the music struck up, and by an ingenious arrangement of the flies, many colored calcium lights were in turn thrown onto the crowded ball-room floor from the stage. Mr. Hollister, under whose personal direction this feature of the evening's entertainment was carried out, succeeded admirably in his undertaking. Mr. T. B. Glover was floor manager, assisted by the following gentlemen: Messrs. L. B. Sohns, F. E. Preesler, R. M. Hickey, J. A. C. Brant, N. H. Bloomfield. The following are the members of the sub-committees, under whose management the affair was carried to a successful completion. Invitations and reception—Messrs. J. H. Batchelder, R. W. Downing, N. F. Bolton, L. B. Sohns, and J. W. Wentworth. Music and entertainment—Messrs. J. W. Wentworth, J. A. Oliver, N. H. Bloomfield, C. J. Hogue and M. Hofstetter. Finance—Messrs. J. R. Smith, T. B. Glover, R. M. Hickey, Eugene Semple and G. W. Brownmiller. Printing—Messrs. Eugene Semple, Joseph Brant, J. H. Batchelder, R. M. Hickey and N. H. Bloomfield. Decoration—T. B. Glover, Aug. Wagner, J. W. Shover, P. Murray and G. W. Brownmiller.

BIRTHDAY PARTY AT CORVALLIS.

Of the social events of the season none surpassed the party given by Miss Lulu Smith, at the elegant residence of her parents in Corvallis, on Thursday evening. At an early hour the guests began to arrive and soon filled the spacious parlors. Miss Lulu proved herself a charming hostess, as she flitted to and fro among her guests, with a pleasant nod and kind word for each. The evening was delightfully passed in playing games, singing and kindred social pleasures. At 12 o'clock a splendid supper was served. During the repast Prof. Arnold on behalf of the guests presented a neat speech tendered congratulations to the fair one just turning another leaf in life's book. The banquet was highly enjoyed by all, after which Prof. Branch, in behalf of Miss Lulu, responded in a few well chosen words. After a few more songs, games, etc., the guests departed, each wishing the hostess many happy returns. Those present were: Professor and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Mrs. Helm, Mrs. McNulty, Misses Callaway, Miss Liza Smith, Misses Waggoner, Misses Jacobs, Miss Laura Applewhite, Misses Hutchens, Miss Maud Hoffman, Miss Ella Foster, Miss Addie Smith, Miss Carrie Baldwin, Messrs Fisher, Mason, Ellis, Ferguson, Miss Laura Kurtmaner, Misses Thompson, Emma Carille, Messrs. T. A. Jones, Ed. Holgate, John Applewhite, Charles Houck, Thomas Callahan, Arthur St. Clair, Thomas Graham, Ira Allen, L. A. Heinz, Jesse Wilkins, E. E. Wilson, Otto Wells, F. S. Mattoon, A. T. Koesee, O. V. Waggoner, G. W. Slayton, Johnnie Hays, T. P. Branch, Ned Smith, W. D. Longhary, J. O. Wilson and R. J. Wilson.

DANCING PARTY.

On Monday evening Miss Helen Hoffman gave a very pleasant dancing party at Honeyman's ball. The hall was tastefully draped for the occasion, and the best of music in attendance. Among those present were: The Misses Ella Burk, Kate Buck, Clara Johnson, Maggie Kelley, Edith Capen, Jemima Capen, Jessie Kribe, Helen Hoffman, Jamie Ham, Mamie Copsley, Minnie Meyer, Miss McRoberts, Miss Kennedy, the Misses Emma Flieduer, Gertie, Annie and Lillie Fliedner, Inga Hanson, Miss Hackney, Miss Buckenmeyer, Miss Houghton, Miss McIntyre, Miss Morris, the Misses Annie Martin, Bertie Thompson, Mary Daly, Mollie Peterson, Minn Smith, Eva Peterson, Frankie Smith, Carrie Phillips, Ida Jacques, Belle Smith, Messrs. Burni, Phillips, M. Peterson, J. Morris, B. Carrol, E. Durkee, C. C. Smith, H. Houghton, J. Robinson, Buckenmeyer, L. Brandes, E. Miesner, B. Smith, J. Eudey, G. H. Cook, J. Tilton, Rice, Comstock, Kennedy, G. Schofield, T. P. Brandes, O. West, F. Capen, Gowenlock, Moreland, Meyer, E. Vedder, T. L. Johnson, J. Pittman.

PLEASANT PARTY AT ASTORIA.

On Wednesday evening Miss Katie McKean was tendered a delightful surprise party at her residence in Astoria, prior to her departure for San Francisco. An excellent musical programme was rendered and the evening most enjoyably passed. At a proper hour an some delicious refreshments were served. Among those present were: Miss Rozetta Sherman, Mary Monteith, Nellie Stone, Minnie Warren, Georgia Balcefette, Kate, Winnie and Eliza McKean, Miss Willis; Messrs. C. E. Bain, Frank Young, John Hay, T. Noony, J. T. Ross, Anthony Meany, Charles Davis, B. Collier, Al Haussman, Wm. McKean, Dr. Kinney, Prof. Hawkins and many others.

DIME SOCIABLE.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. McCall entertained the members of the Women's Relief Corps, G. A. R., and a number of their friends at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hutchins, corner of Third and College streets. The evening was most enjoyably passed, cards and dancing being the order of entertainment. At 11 o'clock some delicious refreshments were served and shortly after midnight the guests dispersed.

NOTES.

There will be a ball at Astoria Wednesday evening.

Mr. Alfred Wallace and Miss Sarah B. Gardner were married on the evening of May 18, Rev. Mr. Eliot officiating. A few friends were hospitably entertained at 71 Baker street at the conclusion of the ceremony.

Mrs. F. Barrett, of Nineteenth and L streets, will entertain a few friends Friday evening.

George Parsons will give one of his popular dancing parties at Masonic hall Saturday evening next.

The engagement of Miss Annie Pierce and Mr. Joseph Bendle, has been made public the past week.

The Schuyler Dancing Club will be entertained Friday evening by Mrs. George W. Hoyt at her residence, 153 North Fifteenth street.

Dr. Hill will give the boys of the Bishop Scott grammar school an excursion and picnic on May 30 or 31, the exact date is undecided at present.

The Temperance Cadets will give the play of "Our Dave," an original production by Rush Bronson, on Friday night at Masonic hall. The affair will close with dancing.

As the S. G. Reed, having on board the Willamette division, No. 2, was passing the American ship Starbuck, on Tuesday afternoon, the latter very gracefully dipped her colors, and the compliment was highly appreciated by the Pilgrim.

Mr. L. L. Hawkins gave several driving parties during the week. On Monday evening the following young ladies made up the party, and serenaded a number of their friends: Miss Henrietta Hamilton, Miss Lena Morgan, Miss Mamie Smith, Miss Cornelia Harris and Miss Florence Smith.

Messrs. Cy. Myrick, Geo. F. Huson and Walter Thompson left on the California express last night for Sissons, California, at which point they propose to build and boom a summer resort. As San Franciscans are all coming north this year the young men will probably make a success.

On Wednesday afternoon the Arlington Club gave another reception, at which the families of a number of the members accompanied by friends were present. The club house, with its new furniture, carpets, etc., makes a very elegant appearance, and one of which a clubman may well feel proud.

Invitations have been received in this city announcing the wedding of Mr. Jos. W. Barrows, Boston, Mass., and Elizabeth Colwell, of West Chester, Pa. The ceremony will be celebrated May 26th at West Chester. Mr. Barrows will be remembered by many as having spent a year in Oregon on a visit to friends in this city and Rockville.

Friday being the last day of the term at the Mount Tabor public school, the teachers gave the scholars a picnic to City View park, where the children enjoyed a delightful day. One of the pleasant features of the affair for the children, was a more intimate acquaintance with Mrs. Spellman, who keeps all sorts of goodies, ice cream, ginger ale, peanuts, candy, etc., in her booth at the parks.

On Friday evening Mrs. Benjamin Smith and Wallace Conant entertained a number of their gentleman friends at their rooms on Sixth street. The earlier part of the evening was devoted to card playing. At 11 o'clock a splendid collation was served, after which the principal feature of the evening was brought forward, under the inspiration of fragrant Havanas, namely, anecdotes and sketches from the life of Lincoln, which proved highly entertaining to all present.

Just why so much fuss was made over Prof. Ivanoff Lounez as a zither player, is hard to say, especially as there is a local player, who for some time past has freely tendered his services whenever called upon, to help fill out a programme. His name is Mr Emil DeNouil, and while perhaps not possessing the florid execution of Prof. Lennep, yet he handles his instrument with much more taste and expression, playing those beautiful light German waltz movements with a delicacy of touch which is simply delightful.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Mears returned to Dayton, W. T., yesterday.

Mrs. H. B. Litt is visiting her sister, Mrs. Steel, at Tacoma.

Mrs. M. E. Scott, of Salem, is visiting Mrs. Lounsbury, of this city.

Miss Savier and Miss Florence Savier will return on the incoming steamer.

Mrs. G. W. Pittock is still confined to her residence, and is slowly improving.

N. S. Digert and daughter Mabel left overland Wednesday for San Francisco.

Mrs. M. Weidler returned from San Francisco on the Columbia, arriving here Thursday.

Mrs. L. C. Farrar will probably spend the greater part of the coming summer in California.

Mrs. R. P. Earhart and daughters, Misses Callie and Eva, returned Friday to Salem, after a brief visit in the city.

Mr. Alfred Holman accompanied Messrs. Schuyler, Ladd and Kupus on their trip to the Coeur d'Alene country.

Mrs. T. L. Nicklin and Mrs. C. L. Geiger spent a few days last week at Salem, visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley.

Mrs. J. H. Reed left yesterday over the Northern Pacific for Omaha, Neb., where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Mallory.

Miss Hattie Johnston will return to-morrow from Vancouver, where she has been visiting Miss Julia Benson for the past ten days.

Mrs. J. B. Hirsch, of Walla Walla, with her daughters, Ella and Leah, arrived Tuesday, and intend to make this city their future home.

Capt. George J. Ainsworth and family arrived in this city Thursday, and are the guests of Mrs. Sutton, corner of Ninth and Morrison streets.

Hon. D. P. Thompson will leave over the Northern Pacific for New York Wednesday en route to Europe, where he will join his daughter, Miss Bessie Thompson.

Capt. C. Sebree returned Thursday from an inspection tour, visiting at the barracks Friday and Saturday. He will leave this morning for Astoria. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sebree.

Mrs. Edw. Burr returned from the Cascades the earlier part of the week. Yesterday she left for the Cascades again, where her husband will remain some time longer on official business.

Mrs. W. P. Burke has gone on a visit to her nephew, Thomas Galloway, at Boise City, Idaho. This is Mrs. Burke's first trip eastward since she crossed the plains on her way to Oregon in 1852.

Mr. A. D. Charlton, Mr. J. J. Byrne and Geo. Russell left Monday for Walla Walla. Mr. Russell returned Friday, while the two former gentlemen will cross the mountains and return early in the week over the Cascade division via Tacoma.

John Cutler Grover, son of ex-Senator Grover, left last Thursday overland for New York, to take the steamer for Liverpool. He will spend the summer in England and Scotland, and in September go to Paris to pursue his studies. He intends remaining abroad two or three years.

VANCOUVER GARRISON NOTES.

Special Correspondence.

Miss Goudin, of St. Louis, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Warrens, Fourteenth infantry.

Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan have issued invitations for a dancing party next Wednesday evening.

Capt. C. A. Woodruff is acting assistant adjutant-general during the absence of Col. Volkmar.

Lieut. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth infantry, is going to deliver the address at Vancouver on Decoration day.

Assistant Surgeon John B. Hall, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Townsend, has been granted one month's leave.

Gen. and Mrs. Gibbon, Col. and Mrs. Volkmar and Lieut. E. J. McClernand, left last Monday for Seattle, and expect to be gone about a week.

On Monday last Hon. Eugene Semple, governor of Washington territory, paid a visit to the garrison, and was received by the governor's salute of seventeen guns.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. M. Walker, U. S. A., has been stopping with Dr. Basil Norris for a few days, prior to his departure for Fort Townsend, to which post he has been temporarily assigned.

"Engaged," a farcial comedy in three acts, written by W. S. Gilbert, was given at the Standard theater, Vancouver, for the benefit of the Nanaimo sufferers, Wednesday night, by the Garrison Dramatic Club. The play was very well given and a neat sum realized for the worthy cause. The comedy itself, is brim full of the peculiar humor which has made Gilbert famous, and proved a happy selection, each character being remarkably well handled. The following is the cast:

Cheviot Hill	Capt. C. A. Woodruff
Belvawney	Capt. A. H. Russell
Mr. Symperson	Lieut. F. Taylor
Angus Macalister	Lieut. A. Todd
Major McGillicuddy	Capt. G. H. Warrens
Belinda Treherne	Mrs. Anderson
Minnie Symperson	Mrs Poole
Mrs. Macalister	Mrs. Warrens
Maggie Macalister	Miss Hooper
Parker	Miss Sladen

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Imogene Eberly will appear at the Casino opera house May 28 in her great character of Blanche Sterling in Dartley Campbell's celebrated melodrama of "Fate." Judging from the highly complimentary notices of the press, she is very good. She will be supported by a full company, and Miss Sadie Stringham, who will assume the role of Florence Grantley. Of her acting the Omaha *Bee* says: "Florence Grantley, by Miss Sadie Stringham, was decidedly well played, and she rendered the emotional part with a fervor that showed a talent equal to any that has visited our city for a long time; it was a very strong part, and her singing was fine."

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

(Under this head is a list of lodges and societies. We will thankfully receive favors to correct any errors. General meeting hour 7:30 P. M.; otherwise so stated.)

A. F. & A. M.

Grand Lodge meets at Portland, June 13.
J. C. Fullerton, G. M., Roseburg.
F. J. Babcock, G. Sec., Salem.
Grand Chapter meets at Portland, June 13, 14.
Wallace Baldwin, H. P. Corvallis.
R. P. Earhart, Sec., Salem.
R. P. Gibons, D. H. P., The Dalles
Grand Council, R. & S. M., Christopher Taylor, G. M., Dayton; T. J. Babcock, G. Rec. & Treas., Annual convocation at McMinnville, June 12, 13 & 14.
Grand Commandery, K. T., F. Robinson, G. C., Eugene; T. J. Babcock, G. Rec., Salem. Annual conclave, Portland, July 5, 1887.
Hall building, Third and Alder.
Burgoyne, second and fourth Monday.
Williamette, first and third Monday.
Portland, first and third Friday.
Oregon Consistory, second Tuesday.
Scottish Rite Masons, first Tuesday.
Portland R. A. Chapter No. 3, fourth Wednesday.
Oregon Lodge of Perfection, first Thursday.
Ahaban with Super Excellent Pride Monday, 4th Friday.
Multnomah Council, Kadosh, first Tuesday.

I. O. O. F.

R. H. Alexander, Grand Master, Pendleton.
J. M. Eakin, Grand Secretary, Oregon City.
Grand Lodge meets at East Portland, May 17, 1887.
I. O. O. F. Hall, Portland, First and Alder.
Progress Lodge, No. 94, F. 7:30 P. M.
Multnomah Degree No. 1, first and third Tuesdays.
Samaritan, Wednesday 7:30 P. M.
Minerva, Thursday 7:30 P. M.
Hassalo, Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Columbia Encampment, second and fourth Tuesdays, 7:30
Bell on Encampment, 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 7:30
Hampton Lodge of Instruction, 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Library Association, 3d Saturday, 2 P. M.
Portland Canton, 3d and 4th Thursday.
Relief Committee, 1st and 3d Monday, 7:30

A. O. U. W.

J. T. Brown, G. M. W. Olympia.
D. I. Wheeler, G. R. Portland.
Grand Lodge meets at Portland, June 15, 1887.
Hope Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W., New Market Hall.
Industry, Monday, Grand Army Hall, 7:30
Pacific, 2d and 4th Tuesday, Hoyt's Hall, 7:30
Unity, 2d and 4th Friday, Hoyt's Hall, 7:30
Portland Lodge, No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall, 7:30
Multnomah, Monday, Red Men's Hall, 7:30
Select Knights, 1st and 3d Friday, Odd Fellows' Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Grand Lodge meets at Portland, June 15, 1887.
Multnomah Lodge, No. 4, 2d and 4th Tuesday, Red Men's Hall.
Willamette, No. 5, 1st and 3d Tuesday, Red Men's Hall.
Portland, No. 8, 1st and 3d Friday, Red Men's Hall.
Columbia, No. 9, 2d and 4th Friday, Red Men's Hall.
Multnomah, Monday, Red Men's Hall.
Select Knights, 1st and 3d Friday, Odd Fellows' Hall.

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Multnomah, Monday, Red Men's Hall.
Select Knights, 1st and 3d Friday, Odd Fellows' Hall.

G. A. R.

Department Encampment, Albany, May 25, 26.
N. L. Olmstead, 4th Court, Baker City.
A. H. Brougton, Adjutant, Baker City.
Geo. Wright Post, Friday 7:30, First and Taylor.
Canfield, 1st and 3d Thursday, 7:30, Third and Taylor.
Lincoln Thursday 7:30, Third and Taylor.
Wonna Chapter, Friday 7:30, First and Taylor.

A. O. H.

State Board meets at Portland July, 1886.
J. J. Byrne, State Delegate, Portland.
Thomas Daily, 1st Tuesday, 2d Wednesday, Portland.
County Board, 4th Tuesday, 1st and 3d, 7:30
Division No. 1, 1st Tuesday, do do
Division No. 2, 2d Tuesday, do do
Division No. 3, 1st Tuesday, do do

Miscellaneous.

A. O. F.—Mt. Hood, 1st and 3d Monday, 115 1st st.
A. O. U. W.—Portland, 1st and 3d Wednesday, 311 Alder.
O. C. F.—Rose City, 1st Monday, 1 O. F. Hall. E. P. Advance Council, Thursday.
Vesta Encampment, 1st and 3d Thursday, Third & Alder.
L. O. R. M.—Multnomah Tribe, 1st Friday, 1st and Taylor.
Willamette, 1st Wednesday.
C. T. P.—Williamette, Wednesday, Red Men's Hall.
K. of H.—Columbia, 1st and 3d Wednesday, 311 Alder.
N. O. L.—Liberty, Thursday, K. of H. Hall.
I. O. L.—Portland, 1st and 3d Tuesday, 151 Sixth.
I. O. G.—Germania, 1st and 3d Friday, Grand Washington.
Odd Fellows' Club—Instituted Friday, Union Block.
T. O. O. B.—North Pacific, 1st and Harbor 7:30 P. M.
Oregon, 1st and 3d Thursday, Fair Haven.
P. T. W.—1st and 3d Thursday, Fair Haven.
U. C. O. B.—New Northwest, 1st & 3d Monday, Washington Hall, First and Main sts.
Pastor, 2d Tuesday, Fair Haven.
U. O. S. K. of S.—Summer, 2d & 4th Tuesday, Non-partisan hall, First and Main sts.
Sheridan Rebekah Lodge, 1st and 3d Wednesday.
St. Andrews Society, 2d Tuesday, Portland Hotel.
Ahi Tu Congregational Union, 1st Sunday, 8 P. M.
Multnomah Historical Society, 1st Monday, 8 P. M.
Bunch Juniper, 1st and 3d Wednesday, Union Block.
Portland Hibernian Society, 1st Monday, 30 First st.
Irish Land League, 2d Monday, 1887, 30 First st.
Tabitha Chapter, 2d Monday, Fair Haven.

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

A J Bigham, Vancouver	E G Barton, Aberdeen
J C Buston, do	Jas Hayes, New York
J Stout, Kansas do	S Reed, do
E Lawrence, do	H G Bennis, Cascades
L Fisher, do	L Hickson, Umatilla
T Simpson, Lyle, Mo	J Tedrom, Minn
J Forrest, do	Mrs Delong, Wash Ter
R H Waycock, Dallas	W Mayhall, Michigan
D W Cook, Miniun co	R H Shallcross, Ezra, Mo
A Musser, Kansas City	D Grisin do
H Bertel, do	J H Manning, W & C, Neb
O Dolf, do	Mrs Dorsett, S & M, Mich
M Long, W & C, Mo	H W Burton, Shedd
J Edwards, Tunnel City	W McLean, Tacoma
A C Kubler, Rhinsburg	Mrs Bennett, do
Thos T Dilk, Idaho	John Holland, Soda City
H P Hodges, do	Mrs Summerday, do
J F Dougerfield & sister, Trinidade	Johns Sole ad, do
J L Thomas, Minn	J L Thomas, Minn
J L Moore, Nebraska	H D Robinson, Dalles
H P Hodges, do	
H P Smith, do	

ST. CHARLES.

P B Beckley, Oakland	A S Nicholson, Tacoma
Mrs Grudhaud, do	J W McGowen, Maple Dell
A C Flains, The Dalles	G. N. Williams, Vale
W Adams, Corvallis	C H Thurston, Freeport
E Williams, Vale	R Olney, Portland
G W Harris, Albany	J E Price, 46, New Haven
G W Fletcher, Idaho	Mrs McHuesler, Fort Grove
H A Fairchild, Whatcom	E H Morrison, Wash
A Mendenhall, Roseburg	Mrs A Brown, do
Miss Smith, do	J W Arnold, Summerville
E Elmer, S F	T A McBride, Oregon C
Miss N Gardner, Victoria	A Lowe, Ainsworth
H N Gardner & wi, do	P C Smith, do
Mrs Hazel, St Helens	A E Ellis, Spokane
T Kent, Cathlamet	S N Price, Skamokawa
R Bellamy, do	J S Mahaney, Green's
L W Crane, Forest Grove	R Powell, S F
C B Wetherbee, Port	J King, do
Mrs Kitchen, Vane	

ESMOND.

J Harrington, Pillar Rock	Mrs J L Bloomfield, Orkid
L L Lachman, San Fran	J H Woodford, Denver
P P Beake, do	N Foster, Jr, Boston
S Bradley, do	G T Russell, Jr, do
Mrs C Taylor, Oakland	T S Adams, New York
W H Taylor, do	C Beadle, England
Mrs C H Taylor, do	Frank Beadle, do
T B Sweet, Topeka	J W Oliver, Grand Rapids
G W Dailey, do	E C Coampon, St Helens
F Mertle, Kalama	Geo Jenkins, Salem
G Loutelle, Astoria	Mrs Longway, Eagle Cliff
G Goldsmith, St Louis	Geo Foster, La Camas
J H Sleak, St Paul	L O Oliver, Corvallis
J Longfellow, Boston	Simon Lang, New York
M Newman, Eugene	Frank Fowler, Omaha
G Bailey, Grand Rapids	Mrs Martin, San Fran

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1887.

Henry George opposes the profit-sharing system. He gets a good deal of money from his books and lectures, and fails to see the beauties of profit-sharing.

The verdict in the case of Fitch vs. De Young at San Francisco shows that when two newspapers are berating each other it is foolish for one to sue the other for libel.

The opinion is growing that the president will call a special session of congress in October to "reduce the surplus." Then congress ought promptly to pass and send to him a river and harbor bill like the one he vetoed.

Earnings of a number of the principal railroads of the country are reported to have been about $8,000,000 more for the past month than the April average,—due it is believed to the opportunities given by the interstate law for making higher charges.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania are states which have recently declined prohibition, on the ground that it is impracticable, and have enacted stringent high license laws. Among the states which had previously enacted such laws are Nebraska and Illinois.

Senator Vest says the president will appoint Attorney-General Garland to the vacant place on the supreme bench. On the other hand the New York *Times*, keeper of the conscience of the administration, "ventures the opinion that the president will not seriously consider Garland's 'claims.'" It is going to be an interesting question within another year whether the mugwumps or democrats shall prevail with the president.

The Dalles *Times-Mountaineer* says THE OREGONIAN is "the only paper that has attempted Cæsarism in the field of journalism in this state." We are not sure we know what this remark means or is intended to means. It has been, and is, THE OREGONIAN'S purpose to be the foremost newspaper in this state; and we think that is allowable. Yet, of course, there is a free field, and anybody may dispute the palm of "Cæsarism" with it.

The Ashland *Tidings* said that the country was tired of the commercial oppression "under which it had long suffered at the hands of Portland." It now says that when the term was used it was intended to describe "the treatment of outlying portions of the state by capital in transportation lines." But Portland does not control the transportation lines. They are owned and controlled in the East. And Portland protests as loudly against their oppressions as the country does.

Attorney-General Garland, ex-Representative Randolph Tucker and ex-Gov. Hoadly of Ohio are the prominent candidates for the vacancy upon the U. S. supreme court. Tucker is an able lawyer, and as he holds to the Calhoun construction of the constitution that protection is unconstitutional, he may get the appointment,—though he is no stricter constructionist than Garland and the anti-war democrats of the North. Hoadly is as able, if not an abler lawyer than either of his rivals, but unfortunately for his chance of success he was an ardent republican during the war, and did not become a democrat until he joined the Greeley faction in 1872. Moreover Hoadly has recently denounced the Ohio democracy as too corrupt for endurance.

A Washington special says that the course the interstate commission will pursue when the temporary suspensions of the fourth section have expired cannot yet be ascertained, but it is believed the railroad companies will be told to go ahead and do the best they can without any suspensions. Most of the suspensions are asked for on the ground of some peculiarity—some circumstance which makes this particular case different from others of the same general class. The fourth section of the law is by its own terms applicable only to cases where all the conditions are similar. If the railroad companies really think the cases they present are peculiar and exceptional, they would be justified in making their rates on that theory. If anybody felt injured by a railroad company, he could then make up a case for the regular and formal consideration of the commission or the courts.

Vice-President Potter is introducing many changes in Union Pacific business. An Omaha paper of Tuesday last says: "The sawdust railroad man in Omaha to-day is, undoubtedly, Harry D. Pike, chief clerk in the general superintendent's office of the Union Pacific. For the past three years Mr. Pike has worked very hard and put his whole soul into the building up of a department that was the equal, if not the superior, of any other of its kind in the United States. It cost some money, but he had certainly perfected a system that for doing the business was excellent, though the efforts of about thirty-two clerks, young men and young women, were required. Now this is all knocked in the head. Under the new management there is to be a different style of conduct in the affairs of the road. An order was issued yesterday cutting the clerical force of the general superintendent's office down to about five or six men. First Vice-President Potter was at his desk, but further, than with regard to the matter already mentioned, issued no new orders."

There is a case before the pension office at Washington that puzzles the department very much. William Hedgespeth, a private soldier, was captured in one of the early battles of the war and sent to Andersonville prison. He passed through all the horrors of that pen, and was, with other Union men, offered his liberty if he would enter the Confederate army. This he refused several times, until he got sorweak from starvation that sure death stared him in the face if he remained. He then accepted the proposition and joined the rebel army, but deserted to the Union forces and served out his term. He suffers disabilities on account of his privations at Andersonville and asks for a pension. Commissioner Black refused on the ground that he had given aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war, and to such persons the law forbids a pension. Hedgespeth appealed on the ground that he had joined the enemy for the simple purpose of saving his lifeand getting back to the Union forces. The board of pension appeals, which examines these cases for the secretary, overruled Black and unanimously granted Hedgespeth a pension. Assistant Secretary Hawkins, who signs appealed pension decisions, refused to sign this one and reversed the board, taking Black's view of the case. The board then carried the case to the secretary, and he has been puzzling over it for three months or more.

CREMATION.

The other day a distinguished Indian chief of the Piute tribe died and was cremated with great ceremony. It is curious to note how cremation, that was the popular form of burial with many of the heathen nations, who knew not Christ and never had a chance to know him, is rapidly growing in favor both in Europe and America. In Italy for many years the law compelled the cremation of all bodies cast ashore by the sea. It was in compliance with this regulation that Byron and Leigh Hunt cremated the body of the poet Shelley, drowned in the bay of Spezzia. Cremation of the dead, who are not bodies of drowned cast ashore, is permitted by royal decree in Italy, and from 1879 to December, 1885, 606 bodies had been cremated in Italy, of which 89 were at Rome. The reports for 1886 are not yet published, but the number is estimated at over 200. There are many cremation societies in Italy, and in Milan they have a museum and a permanent office. In Spain there are cremation societies at Madrid and Barcelona. There is a large society at Paris. A law for cremation passed the French Chamber on March 30, 1886, by a vote of 371 to 174. The city of Paris has caused to be built at the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise, at its own expense, a furfold apparatus, in which the corpses (about 4000 a year) which come from the anatomical rooms are burned. There is a cremation society at Zurich, and there is a large society at Brussels, Belgium. There are societies in all the important cities of Holland, which formed a union. There is a Siemen's apparatus at the new cemetery of Gotha, Germany, and 356 bodies had been cremated there at the end of 1886, 96 of them in that year.

A crematorium is to be built at Hamburg, and the Berlin society publishes a paper, the *Flame*, for the advancement of cremation at home and abroad. A petition was addressed to the Reichstag, bound in three volumes, containing 30,000 signatures, among them those of 2183 physicians, asking for a law to make cremation legal. There is a crematorium in Copenhagen, and soon one is to be erected at Stockholm, Sweden, at a cost of 40,000 crowns. In Austria there are cremation societies at Vienna and Trieste, and the municipality of Buda-Pesth has erected a crematorium. The society of London built a crematorium some years ago at Woking, but had not used it for some time, because it was said the law did not allow it. But it happened that a physician, whose wife died, had her body cremated on a pyre. He was sued, but acquitted by the courts, because the law did not forbid cremation, nor did the bible command burying under ground. Since then the society has cremated any one who wished to be cremated after death. The emperor of Brazil ordered the cremation of every one who died of yellow fever. The society at Zurich, Switzerland, was granted by the city government the site of its crematorium and ground at the cemetery for monuments and disposal of ashes.

By the system used only heated air is allowed to communicate with the body, so the corpse burns directly; no flame is to be seen singeing the body, but it burns itself by the abundance of hot oxygen which surrounds it. The ashes fall, without being touched, by means of automatically-working apparatus, into the urn. The dissolution of the body does not take place in the dark, unseen and uncontrolled, but the whole action is clear and open.

The crematorium has the shape of a sarcophagus, can be approached from all sides, and is placed in the midst of the hall in which the service is to take place. There is a little window on the back of the sarcophagus, through which one can see the process of cremation, which is completed within one to one-and-a-half hours, without smell or smoke.

The crematorium is to be built in the central cemetery, and will contain three rooms, the largest one, 15 metres long, 7½ broad and 7 high, will contain the real crematory apparatus, in the shape of a sarcophagus; a smaller one is to hold the gas generator, and the third one is to serve as waiting room for those who wish to see the process of dissolution to the end, and also as a room for the officers and for storing the records. Along the walls of the crematorium are to be niches of marble and slate, intended to place the ashes of the dead in urns. A cover, with the necessary inscription, is the external finish of the enclosure. The expense of the building is about £25,000 and the apparatus £8000.

The expenses of a cremation are about £5 ($10), urn included.

The Roman Catholic church opposes cremation, and the Rev. Dr. Coxe, of the Episcopal church, is violently opposed to it; but, nevertheless, there is a large cremation society in Buffalo, and several leading clergymen have preached in faint praise of it, fairly arguing that there can be no religious objection to cremation, as it only does promptly the same work of destruction that is otherwise accomplished by the slower and more revolting process of decay.

Neuralgia. Phthisis. Sick Headache. Cramp Colic cured by Seven Oaks. SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Agents.

MEETING NOTICE.

Journeymen Painters of Portland are hereby requested to meet to-day (Sunday) at 2:30 P. M. at Lodge Room on the corner First and Alder, for the purpose of organizing. All come.

By order of Committee.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Brother E. S. Bristow, past grand master of Oregon, died at his home at Salem, at 11:10 A. M. to-day. Funeral Monday, May 23, 1887, at 2 P. M.

All members of Multnomah Lodge are kindly invited to be present. Officers and members of the grand lodge are especially requested to be in attendance.

HENRY E. DOSCH, Grand Master.

JUNE STYLES of the Celebrated Butterick Patterns at Wass' Hair Store, No. 8 Fambill st. 13p9

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers, LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON St.

NEW TO-DAY.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

The City of Bellwood will run all day to-day to carry people to that charming city, where lots can still be had for $10 per month, by calling on F C GOODIN, 100 Front street.

TRUNKS AND VALISES Exclusively. L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., opp. Esmond

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES.

CASH OR ON INSTALLMENTS—FULL STOCK "Columbia," "Victor" and "American Star" on hand. Purchasers taught to ride free of charge. 27m24 F I MERRILL, 145 Fifth st, Portland Or

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!

Wholesale and retail. 1500 to 1800 pounds received daily on consignment. Jersey Creamery, 88 Washington st, bet Fourth and Fifth. Telephone 412 12m15 O. E. BURKE & CO., Props.

Sash, Doors and Mantels $50 to $500,

WM. PFUNDER, DRUGGIST, Agent.

GARDENERS, ATTENTION!

FOR SALE—THE TEN ACRE IMPROVED GARden, with brick house, frame house, barn, hot and cold water, chicken houses, and stables; a pond, plenty of water, fruit orchard, an acre of strawberries and all kinds of early and late vegetables and a ready market for them; place known as the Dan F Moore Garden in Linnton. Enquire of owner, Carda Anders, if in absence of cultivation. For particulars apply to Wichlaid Bros & Co, Portland, or Wade & Wade, Astoria City, Or 26m10

The ODD FELLOWS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will give a Grand Excursion on Saturday, June 11, the new and elegant Steamer "Ala Kowi" having been chartered for the occasion. Full particulars will appear later. By order of the O. F. L. A.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS, BABY CARRIAGES —AND— **ICE CREAM FREEZERS, At Ackerman's.**

H. B. LITT Mfr of LADIES' FINE DRESSES. Largest, finest and most complete Suit House in the U. S. 84 & Alder

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H. B. LITT Mfr of LADIES' FINE DRESSES. Largest, finest and most complete Suit House in the U. S. 84 & Alder

J. Seligman & Co.

MONDAY ONLY!

LADIES' LISLE HOSE,

Silk Lined,

35 cents,

Worth 75c.

TWO NEW LINES OF

Bustles, 19 cents.

NEW TO-DAY.

McALLEN & McDONNELL'S

BARGAINS BARGAINS — *BARGAINS BARGAINS*

For Bargains in Table Linens go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Dress Goods go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Black Silks go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Lace Curtains go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Colored Silks go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Lace Flouncings go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Silk Gloves go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Parasols go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

☞ *Country orders receive prompt and careful attention. Goods sent C. O. D.* ☜

McALLEN & McDONNELL, 165 Third St., Portland, Or.

Lace Curtains.

FOR A LIMITED TIME LOTS ARE OFFERED by the undersigned, on cheap and easy terms, in Southern Portland in the tract of land lying south of the west side of the Willamette river. Why? Because they are all good soil, level or with desirable undulation; are easily cleared and all cleared ready to build on. It is easily reached; the only boundary from the city, the suspension road, runs through the property; a cable stage makes three round trips daily from the Red House; all river steamers touch there; the steamer Sellwood makes four land trips each way every day; a station on the west side railroad is located on the tract, and the Portland & Willamette Valley Railroad Company have located a station there. Canadian Pacific officers on the property are building will be commenced immediately, and without saying anything about the probabilities of the South Pacific making it the best line of their system, which they are very likely to do. This is the only level and cheap suburban land available for the future growth of the city; and lastly, the owners have put the prices and terms so low as to be within the reach of all.

Lots are 25 by 100 feet, and are sold for cash, or for part cash and balance on time, payable in installments. That these low prices will rapidly enhance in value there can be no question, and for a home or for an investment this is an opportunity not to be overlooked.

I will take pleasure in showing the property or giving any information to intending purchasers.

A. E. BORTHWICK, Agent,

133½ First st., cor. Alder.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT

—OF—

Unrivaled Bargains at Mount Tabor!

$1,200—2½ ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, SITUATED near the residence of C. M. Wiberg; eligible site for residence; all in cultivation; fronts on county road.

1,500—Two acres, situated on county road, a few rods distant from East Line road; fine location for residence; all in cultivation; and in fruit and crops.

3,600—Six acres of excellent fruit and garden land situate one mile from East Portland; some fruit; fronts on plank road.

550—Four full lots in Prettyman's subdivision, fronting on Base Line road; situate a few rods east of C. M. Wiberg's.

2,100—Four acres of No 1 fruit and garden land, situate on county road, ½ mile north of C. M. Wiberg's; one-half in fruit, balance in crops; dwelling, barn and well.

175 acres situate 2½ miles east of the Willamette river, public roads on four sides; 100 acres can be cleared ready for cultivation; the purchaser can clear 30 acres; balance also easily cleared; excellent soil for fruit, grain and tobacco; level on a fall; admirable location for locating a number of small farms. Any of the lots sold in vicinity sold at $85 and $100 per acre. This entire tract can be bought at the exceedingly low price of $60 per acre, and will be subdivided and sold on sixty days at $100 per acre. Parties will satisfy any one calling at our office that this is a rare bargain to purchase. Apply to

CREIGHTON & SARGENT, Real Estate Dealers and Insurance Agents, Fourth street, First Portland, Or.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT CO.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Oregon Improvement Co. will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Portland, Or., May 2, 1887. J. M. SCOTT, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOSEPH SIMON, Secty.

Portland, Or., April 25, 1887. (22m10)

Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 30th day of June, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOSEPH SIMON, Secty.

Portland, Or., May 2, 1887. (22m13)

SPECIAL!

Monday morning I will commence to CLOSE OUT my ENTIRE STOCK of Choice Fancy Goods, Embroideries, Laces, and all the stock contains, Regardless of Cost! Everything has to go. To do it quickly, I have marked every article to its lowest level.

F. STEINHARDT,

Corner of Third and Morrison Streets.

NEW MARKET THEATER

TO-NIGHT—SUNDAY, MAY 22d,

Positively Last Appearance of

Lewis Morrison!

GRAND PRODUCTION OF

"UNDER THE GASLIGHT!"

MATINEE PRICES—50 and 75c.

NEXT WEEK—RHEA.

Eight Reasons Why the [illegible]

Is Superior to Other Makes:

1. It is the ONLY Refrigerator with five walls to preserve the ice.
2. It is the ONLY Refrigerator with Removable Shelves.
3. It is the ONLY Refrigerator with Solid Iron Locks.
4. It is the ONLY Refrigerator with Air Tight Wood.
5. It is ONLY made of Kiln Dried Hard other, proven by ACTUAL TESTS.
6. It keeps ice longer and food better than any ed by PATENTS, and thereby secured for their
7. The principal parts of superiority are cover exclusive use.
8. They are NOT SOLD FOR LESS PRICE than inferior ones, because any one examining the different styles in market will willingly pay the difference for a *Vastly Superior Article.*

JEAS. [illegible] & CO.,

Sole Agts., Cor. Front and Pine.

Enormous Display of Laces in Large Window.

ENORMOUS PURCHASE OF LACES.

A GIGANTIC LACE SALE!

ANOTHER IMPORTANT TRANSACTION!

On and after Monday, May 22, we will offer for sale over FIFTEEN THOUSAND yards of Laces, comprising new and unusually desirable designs in Egyptian, Oriental, Spanish, Brabante and fancy trimming laces, Flouncings, and all overs in Creme, White, Tow ned and Black.

These goods represent the entire stock of a large New York importer, purchased by us at a great sacrifice, and is the largest transaction in Laces ever consumated by any one house on the Pacific coast.

The quantity being so very large, we cannot place them in regular stock and have decided TO FORCE THEM

At Prices Simply Astonishing.

In order to give all an opportunity to take advantage of this unusual offering, we display part of these goods two days prior to sale in our corner window.

A large portion of above lot, worth from 20c. to 50c., will be sold at 10 CENTS PER YARD.

S. Lilman & Co.

THIS WEEK.

On account of Overstock and late Spring we have placed on our counters the greatest bargains ever offered in—

PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS,

PLAIN AND CHECKED NAINSOOKS,

PLAIN AND CHECKED JACONETS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS, (in great variety)

MARSEILLES AND PIQUETS,

200 PIECES GENUINE NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS,

WHITE, ECRU AND PRINTED SCRIM,

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS AND SPREADS,

And 500 RAW SILK TABLE COVERS,

NEW TO-DAY.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED AT HAMS', COR Fourth and Morrison sts 21m26

FOR ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON go to the New York Restaurant

COURTHOUSE ATTENDANTS AND PERFECT cleanliness at the New York Restaurant

BERGER & BOCK, HOUSE-PAINTERS AND kalsominers, dealers in mixed paints and wall paper, 49 Ash st. 28m15

NEW YORK BOOT AND SHOE STORE, M. Marks, proprietor, removed to corner of First and Stephens sts; all stock new 20m10

NEY CHURCHMAN, DENTIST, S. W. COR Third and Morrison. Office and residence, rooms 14, 15, 16 and 17, Cumberlidge Block. tf

WANTED—A SECOND HAND SODA FOUNtain that is in perfect working order. Address The Ferguson Premium, W T 21m13

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOUR FIRST-class vest finishers and six skirt hands. Apply at once to D PORTER & CO'S, 147 Third st

FLY SCREENS—THE ONLY PERFECT, best and cheapest. 24m1mf GORDON, 186 Third st., near Taylor.

MEN AND WOMEN CAN CONSULT DR. Jordan, free, on all diseases, from 9 to 3. First National Bank. Correspondence answered.

FOR SALE—QUARTER BLOCK IN SOUTHwest part of the city. JOHN M CRESS. 20m26 Room F, 133½ First st

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE MODERN IMPROVED eight room house; good location; rent low; terms reasonable. CROFT & DAVIS, 131 Fourth st.

WANTED—1000 LABORERS FOR THE SISKiyou tunnel; $2 25 for eight hours' work KINCAID & CO 109 First st

TO LOAN—A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS ON first-class real estate security, without commissions. JOHN M. CRESS, room 5 First st.

$3000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY or farm loans; no commissions. Apply at Room 8 Mulkey's building, cor Morrison and 2d sts

GILT EDGE BUTTER, CREAM, MILK AND buttermilk, cheese and eggs. Jersey Creamery, 88 Washington st, bet Fourth and Fifth. Telephone 412

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AND HOUSE IN SELwood; price $400; improvements cost $800 lots $220; best bargain in Sellwood. Apply at 105 Front st

WOOD—ALL KINDS DRY WOOD CONSTANTly on hand. Orders promptly filled. Pioneer Wood Yard, foot Morrison st. Telephone 351.

FOR RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF TELEPHONE Co's new building, 100 Front, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at Company's office, corner Second and Ash 19m13

H. BLUT, MANUFACTURER OF FINE LAdies' Dresses and Wraps. The largest and most convenient dressmaking establishment in the United States; corner Third and Alder; Box 267. 15m3 room 9

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS French and German, a place to do chamber work or take care of children in a Christian family where English only is spoken. Apply at 305 First st

EDGAR L. EATON, METAPHYSICIAN AND Christian Science Healer. Office, 206 Morrison, bet Eighth and Ninth. Hours, 9 to 2 P. M. Patients instructed how to govern their bodies harmoniously.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF GOOD GARDEN land on the Base Line; house, barn, 2 wells, 40 acres in cultivation; balance easily cleared; easy payments. JOHN M. CRESS, room F, 133½ First st

CARPET SWEEPERS—10 DIFFERENT cut kinds. Latest improved. Warranted for two years. Brush Factory, Fourth and Morrison sts.

I HAVE A FEW CHOICE LITTLE HOMES IN South Portland, ranging in prices from $1000 to $2200; will sell on reasonable terms or will trade for unincumbered city property. T. V. ALLEN, 19m15 9 Washington st

OLD FOSSILS—GO AND LIVE ON MT. Tabor. It pays air will give new energy and new power to enjoy life. The most beautiful building sites for sale by J. F. FRANCIS, CLARK & CO., 13 Stark st. 22m13

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON ANY kind of security, such as Household Furniture without removal, Pianos, Organs, Horses, Wagons, Buggies, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. 309 Washington st, bet Second and Third. Office on corner. R. A. FRAZER, 135½ First st., cor. Alder. Hdtf

LOSS OR LACK OF PROCREATIVE POWER (manhood) permanently cured by Dr Dey's 20th Century Cure (Paris, Berlin, Vienna, etc.) who excels in the treatment of all chronic diseases. Consults free in or by mail. Mail to 1018 Rock, opposite postoffice. P. O. Box 147 12m10

BELMONT PARK THE RESIDENCE on Mount Tabor laugh at MALARIA. No case has ever been known to originate in that most healthful of buttes. Hundreds have been cured by temporary residence there. It is not the MALARIA inhaled during the hours of active business life that kills. It is Malaria absorbed during the hours of rest. Shall the Panama contractor, anchored six days three miles at sea every night and covered by the fever mist, DEATH FAR AT HAND, be considered safe? While in the summer months the residents of Portland fly to the seaside or elsewhere, the people at MOUNT TABOR enjoy their fruits and flowers and an Italian climate, and laugh at the fears of Portlanders, and THANK GOD that they do not have to desert their homes. Since THERE IS NO MALARIA ON MOUNT TABOR!

Inquire of J. FRED CLARK & CO., 13 Stark st

Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOSEPH SIMON, Secty.

Portland, Or., May 2, 1887. (22m10)

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JOSEPH SIMON, Secty.

Portland, Or., May 2, 1887. (22m13)

Residence Property.

$1400—Lot 52x100 King's addition.
1850—Corner Lot, 52x100, King's addition.
4250—Choice Block E and 20th sts.
4000—Choice ½ Block F and 20th sts.
1000—Best ½ Block on 19th st., Couch.
2500—House and Lot on Tenth st.
1000—Ten acres good land about 3 miles NE of city.
1200—Ten acres, very choice, about 3 miles NE of city.
$15 per acre, very best land on base line road, just east of Mt. Tabor.

CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark st.

PORTLAND HEIGHTS

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$50 per month—House on Alder and West Park sts.
40 per month—House of 9 rooms on Lownsdale st.
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WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER to rewrite and post set of books. Address Expert, care Oregonian 20m3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS shingle sawyer. Address P O Box 120, Independence, Or 21m12

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF ONE small child. Apply bet 9 A M and 1 P M at S W cor Twenty-first and Kearney 20m3

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A BOY who lives at home to make himself generally useful. Address Drawer 60, P O city 20m3

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COATMAKER. Immediately. Apply to WM. BUTTERWORTH, Merchant Tailor, Spokane Falls, W. T. 21m12

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO teach four children in a man's family; also a good German cook; wages $20 per month and found. Address T. BUDD & WITHERELL, 88 First st 21m12

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE-GIRL FOR two children. Apply, during the forenoon at 167 North Nineteenth st, cor I 17m1f

WANTED—AGENTS.

THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIER—LOGAN'S LAST Book. Agents! Apply at once for territory to 18m1f J. K. GILL & CO, Portland, Or

DR. GRAY'S CELEBRATED ACME ELECTRIC Belt, containing in itself a most complete battery, charges like human electricity with nature's greatest remedy—Electricity—giving sure relief to all Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Female Complaints, and other kindred diseases which drugs fail to reach. Agents wanted in every town and city. Address ACME SELF AGENCY, 181 First st., Portland, Or.

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Sciatic Electric Magnetic Belts, endorsed and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail; send for particulars and medical, four years' success in Portland. DR. BILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Belt offices in the elegant Stone Block, First and Market sts., Clock box 563, Portland, Or. 13m-tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

POSITION WANTED TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork by a German girl; a good cook. Apply at Women's Employment Office, 63 Washington st 20m3

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN WAREHOUSE or retail store, by Englishman; city or country; city preferred; Reeds and references given if required. Address A B X, care Oregonian 12m7

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, CUTTER AND fitter, just from San Francisco, at Room 33, Stone's building, First and Market. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. 8m8 1 to 4 P M

A MAIDEN LADY, RECENTLY FROM GERmany, desires a position in a German family as second woman, she is a good cutter and dressmaker. Address R K W, care Oregonian 20m3

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN just from the East; graduate of a business college; would prefer office work at small salary at first; first-class references. Address C C, care Oregonian 20m1

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR to take care of horses; five years' experience; references if desired. Address N L, care Oregonian

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

INFORMATION WANTED—IF ANY PERSON knows of the whereabouts of John or Alex Dick, they will please address WM. DICK, Taunton Mass.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY ON THE INstallment plan, a cottage of six rooms. Address M E, care Oregonian

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE—A FINE FARM; WELL watered; good land; all fenced; convenient to timber; controls valuable range, situated in Grand Ronde valley, Eastern Oregon; suitable for stock ranch, dairy or general farm. will be sold cheap for cash, or on favorable terms on time, or will exchange for Portland property. Call on or address JAS A. RUSSELL, Cove, Union Co., Or.; or, J. W. HILL, Bishop First National Bank, Portland, Or 3m1mon

FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS—A CHOICE corner lot, 50 feet front, facing on two streets, with five room bay-window cottage, near street cars and public school in South Portland; will pay above 10 per cent. on investment. Apply to 26m1mf DAVIDSON & WILSON, Real Estate and Loans, 131½ First st., cor. Alder. Hdtf

FOR SALE—$1500; EIGHT ROOM DWELLING, with lot 45x90 feet, on Eleventh st, at intersection of Nebraska and Powell Valley roads. East Portland; also several lots at reasonable rates. Apply on premises, or room 20 & 21 C R Rollins 21m2

FOR SALE—A BLK WITH DWELLING, SCHOOL section six, corner Blk 6 and College sts, city of Lents. Call on or address Stephens add. E Portland boarding hands near P & W and N P R R, or near Portland. M C LYON, 120 Front st. 19m10

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FEW QUARTER-block in Kenworthy's Addition at $650 each; decidedly the best investment on the market for the money. 20m3

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 50x100 FEET, WITH house of eight rooms and cistern, situated on the north west corner of Twelfth and Market; prices, $3,000 and $3,500; terms, one-half cash, balance in one year. For further particulars call at 345 Mill st. 17m1f

$4500—FOUR MILLAND LAND NEAR Roseburg, on South Umpqua; mill has three runs; 180 acres improved pasture, 80 acres timber; 100 miles small saw-logs and other logs in sight; never failing springs. Present owner has no use for it. Can be had cheap. See W F Benjamin, Roseburg, Oregon. 13m7

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF TEN ROOMS; suitable for boarding-house. Apply at 159 Sixth st, between Taylor and Taylor 19m7

PIANO FOR SALE—A LILY AT 160 ALDER ST. cor West Park 22m3

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON ACCOUNT OF removal, one second-hand Steabenter piano; must be sold cheap. Inquire at 127 Alder st 21m2

FOR SALE—GOOD SADDLE HORSE; SOUND young, about 900 lbs; gentle with children. At the Bella Union, corner Front and Ash sts. C. P. CARE. 21m1

FOR SALE—ONE 4-H HOADSTER, KNOX stock, 5 years old; also top class harness and phaeton box Leggy. Address P O Box G, East Portland 19m27

A LARGE HANDSOME HOUSE, FINE HARness and Brewster built dog cart for sale that will suit four persons—very stylish; price low. Address COL. H. M. LAZELLE, Laundry Barracks, W. T.

FOR SALE—FINE UPRIGHT PIANO; ELEgant bedroom set and other furniture; all nearly new. Apply at 46 Ash st 3m1m

FOR SALE—A STATIONARY SECOND-HAND portable 20-horse power; nominal boiler 25 horse power; wagon, suitable for express. Inquire at 105 First st, Portland. m15d

FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS, 4 FEET in diameter, 16 feet long; also, one 35 horse power engine; all in good condition. Apply to HENRY WEINHARD City Brewery. 24m1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. E. DEFRANS, METAPHYSICIAN, CONducts the work begun by Mrs. J. Anderson Healing Power of Mind at 230 P. M. Patients treated from 10 A M to 1 P. M. daily, and on Sundays from 12:30 to 2 P. M.

DR. J. GILBERT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Offices over Selling's store, corner First and Taylor sts. Consultation free. 10m1m

DR. W. L. ADAMS' ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTItute is located on Fifth and J, East Portland. His Medical Institute and common sense treatment cure chronic cases that no other system reaches. Hundreds can testify who were treated by him in Portland treatment will be examined free. Come and investigate our system, even if you do not want treatment yourself. 12m1m

J. H. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, ASSAYer and Toxicologist, analyses of medicine and minerals. Rates for assaying reduced. 101 First st.

S. H. GREENBERG, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. 309 Kearney st, Room 8, San Francisco. 9m

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

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...HIS WEEK:

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...AND DOTTED SWISS,
...AND CHECKED NAINSOOKS,
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...CH AND AMERICAN LAWNS,
...reat variety)
...BILLES AND PIQUETS,
...LECES GENUINE NOTTINGHAM
...E FOR CURTAINS,
...E, ECRU AND PRINTED SCRIM,
...E LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS
...SPREADS,
...GO RAW SILK TABLE COVERS,

...E-SE HOLMES'S 318.

...KEAM...

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—AND—

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...ATE OIL COMPANY'S OILS,
Victoria, B. C.

...& TRANSCONTINENTAL CO.

...AL MEETING OF STOCK-
HOLDERS.

...UAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
...ion will be held at the office of the company, in the City
...Portland, on Tuesday, June 7, 1887, at 12
...for the purpose of electing Directors of
...the ensuing year, and for
...to come before the meeting.
...of such other business as may
...S. B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
...May 22, 1887. May 23

...Willamette Valley Railway Co.
NOTICE OF
...HOLDERS' MEETING.

...NG OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
...and Will-mette Valley Railway Co.
...of the Corporation, will be held at the office
...Portland, in the State of Oregon, upon
...the 6th day of June next, being the first Monday
...for the purpose of electing Directors
...such other business as may come before the meeting.
...WILLIAM REID, President.
...Portland, May 7, 1887. 7 to 16

...RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

...AL MEETING OF STOCK-
HOLDERS.

...UAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
...Railway and Navigation Company of Oregon
...the office of said company, Portland, Oregon,
...Tuesday, June 7, A. D. 1887, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.,
...for the election of nine Directors of said Company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
THEODORE WYGANT, Secty.
...Portland, May 7, 1887. 7 to 21

...e of Stockholders' Meeting.
...UAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-
...of the Oregon Iron and Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company in Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1887, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
MARTIN WINCH, Secty.
...Portland, May 10, 1887. 7 to 21

...ELEVATOR & COOLER

...ers of this new patent elevator are now ready to receive applications for the use of said Elevator and Cooler, and Country Rights for sale. Also, Agents wanted to sell and introduce the same. Address
...& COKER, Agents, Portland, Or. 8 to 21

The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1887.

SPECIAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, May 21, 6:49 P. M.

Name of Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Direc. of wind.	Velo. of wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Portland	29.94	69	52	SW	9	.00	Cloudy
Roseburg	29.96	67	60	N	4	.00	Fair
Salem	29.98	67	57	NW	5	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	29.88	72	42				

Maximum thermometer, 72.0; minimum, 47.5.
Rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 11 A. M., (Pacific coast time) 0.00 inch.
Mean daily temperature for 15 years, 56.5; for the month, 55. Temperature constant for 12 hours, 55. Temperature constant since 8 A. M., 61; temperature constant since 8 P. M., 64.

Name of Station.	Height of Bar.	Change last 3 hours.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Rain fall in inch.	State of Weather.
Portland	29.13	—.08	68	NW	9	.00	Clear
Roseburg	29.16	—.01	64	N	4	.00	Clear
Salem	29.01	—.03	64	S	3	.00	Fair
Walla Walla	29.04	—.03	76	S	5	.00	Fair
Boise City	29.04	—.03	65	SW	10	.00	Clear
Umatilla	29.10	—.10	84	NW	9	.00	Clear
Dalles	29.12	—.02	84	W	7	.00	Clear
Lewiston	29.12	—.02	66	E	3	.00	Fair
Yakima	29.20	—.02	80	W	5	.00	Clear
Kamiah	29.30	—.02	80	W	5	.00	Clear

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

...ed Here to arrive over the Northern
...Charles Logus and wife, A. McMurphy,
...Burke, Dennis Ryan, Matthew Cullen,
...Ryan, F. B. Galush, T. G. Howell, Mrs.
...Ph. Sir, Miss Martha Jerome, Sergeant
...Ph. Sir, Irwin, C. H. Cook and
...Fletcher, T. J. Irwin, C. H. Cook and
...passengers.
...ed Huntington to arrive over the Short
...by Jesse C. Taylor, Mrs. A. E. McEntee,
...Fritz and fifteen immigrants.
...Mailed to arrive over the O. & C.:
...and two daughters, Geo. P. Puffin,
...Bradley, E. Hanson, C. Pon-
...E. Bradley, K. G. Kamyon, C. W. Jamie-
...C. S. Baker.

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.

...San Francisco, May 21.—The steamship
...of California sailed from San Francisco
...noon to-day with the following list of
...passengers:
...(Steerage) J B Garison & wife
...(Cabin & wife) J M Rice & wife
...Frank Cutler
...J S Osgood & wife
...W A Polk & wife
...W M Polk
...P H Dreiser
...E S Kohlberg
...Col Finnegass
...S Danziger & wife
...Miss Stone
...Miss Blum
...Mrs G T Brown
...Miss Taylor
...W H Schamp
...D A Reed
...Miss Savier
...Jas Whelan
...H L Marston
...R Nuttall
...A T Hemingway
...C E Hemingway
...G E Franklin
...Mrs Cottrell
...W N Townsdron
...H W Beal
...W Coggswell
...A C Fish
...A McKinnon
...H Lawler
...H B Christie & wife
...S T Cooper
...(Steerage.

CHURCH NOTICES.

...Calvary church, corner Sixth and Oak streets.
...Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday
...school 9:30.
...Methodist church, corner Yamhill and Seventh
...streets. T. L. Eliot, minister.—Services at 11 A.
...M. and 7:30 P. M.
...The Spiritual Society of Portland meets at
...Pythian hall, Second and Salmon, at 11 A. M.
...and 7:30 P. M. All invited. Seats free.
...St. Matthew's Episcopal mission, First and
...Harrison streets. Sunday services at 11 A. M.
...and 7:30 P. M. Bishop Morris will hold service
...at 11 A. M.
...First Presbyterian church, corner of Washington
...and Third streets.—Sunday school at
...9:45 A. M. Morning service at 11, evening
...at 7:30. Communion service in the morning.
...Preaching by Rev. R. R. Dilworth.
...Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel
...church, Harrison, between Ninth and Tenth streets,
...Rev. John W. Skans, pastor—Services Sunday
...at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M., and on Thursday
...at 7:15 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M.
...St. Stephen's Episcopal chapel, corner of
...Madison and Jefferson streets.—Divine service will
...be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 A. M.,
...by the Rev. Bishop Morris officiating; also at
...7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.
...Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth
...and Davis streets—Pastor, Rev. Warren H. Landon, residence 231 Tenth street. Preaching at
...11 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Sabbath school at
...9:30 o'clock. Young People's services at 6:15
...P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at
...7:30 P. M. All are welcomed to these services.
...The Congregational church, corner of Second
...and Jefferson streets, Rev. T. E. Clapp, pastor.—
...Morning service at 11 o'clock. Bible school at
...9:30. Meeting of Christian Endeavor at 6:30.
...In the evening the pastor will report Y. M. C.
...A. International convention. Young men
...cordially invited.
...The Baptist church, corner of Fourth and
...Harrison streets—Preaching to-morrow morning at
...10:30 o'clock and at 7:30 in the evening, by Rev. G.
...W. Burdett, of McMinnville. Everybody invited, seats free. Sabbath school at 12:30 P.
...M., in the chapel, corner of Meade and
...Second streets. Preaching by Rev. P. M. Wednesday at 7:15 P. M.
...The First Methodist M. E. church, corner Third and
...Yamhill streets—Preaching in the morning by
...the pastor, Rev. J. W. Alderman. The congregation will join the union service in the tabernacle in the evening, the regular services being suspended. Sunday school at 12:15 o'clock P. M.
...Junior League services at 3:30 Sunday evening.
...The First M. E. Church—The ordinance of infant baptism will be administered at the morning service in Grace church. A sermon will be preached by the pastor upon the "Church in the Family Religion." The evening service will be omitted to join in the union temperance meeting at the Tabernacle, to be addressed by Hon. Mr. Woodford, of Illinois.
...The First Christian church, corner of East Park and Columbia streets.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; preaching by Elder R. M. Kelly. Subject for both services, "Why we do not observe Saturday as a day holy unto the Lord, and why we do observe Sunday." Sunday school at 12:30. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited.
...Trinity church, corner Third and D streets South—Divine services, conducted by the Rev. R. Gilmore, every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7:30. All are affectionately invited.
...Sunday afternoon Chaplain Gilpin will preach on board the ship Arethusa at the dock.

DEDICATION.

...The congregation Ahavi Sholom will dedicate their new "Torah" at their synagogue on Sixth street, between Oak and Pine, this evening at 8 o'clock. At 10 A. M. the letters of the "Torah" will be filled out.

S. ROSENTHAL, Secretary.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

...Albina church, corner of G and Tenth streets—Rev. C. H. Boyd. Morning and evening services at the usual hour.
...St. Francis church, I and Eleventh streets—Mass at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Afternoon service at 3.
...The First Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets—Rev. P. M. Waddell, the Baptist city missionary, will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.
...The East Portland Spiritual and Literary society holds meetings at their rooms, corner of Grand and G streets, every Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free.
...St. Davids Episcopal church, Rev. John W. Sayres, rector—Regular services at 11 o'clock A. M. and in the evening, at 7 o'clock Sunday school meets at 9:45 A. M.
...Mount Tabor Episcopal church, corner I and Eighty-second streets—Rev. I. D. Driver, pastor—Regular services will be held at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 o'clock. All are welcome.
...Mount Tabor chapel, Tabbett's addition—Divine services on Sabbath, May 22d at 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. Wm. Morrison, the new minister for this church, will preach. Sabbath school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Friends and strangers invited.
...The First Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Jefferson streets—Divine services on Sabbath, May 22, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Wm. Morrison, recently from Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach. Sunday school at 12:30. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Strangers are invited.
...Preaching at new M. E. chapel in Stephens' addition, Sunday at 3 P. M., by Rev. I. D. Driver. Sunday school at 4 o'clock.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

Additional locals on second page.

Sellwood leads them all.

The Oregon arrived in at 6:20 yesterday morning.

Pioneers vs. Willamettes at 2:30 to-day at the Oaks, East Portland.

Monday is the last day of Kohn's great shirt sale at 50 cents each.

The Salem bicyclists were given a reception last evening by Dr. B. L. Miller.

To-night is the farewell performance of the Lewis Morrison company in "Under the Gaslight."

License to wed was issued yesterday for Robert Carl and Sarah Tierney, and Wm. J. Angel and Nemetia Dain.

"Under the Gaslight" to-night at the New Market theater. Matinee prices. Reserved seats at Wisdom's drug store.

Two big inducements are offered to-morrow in satin coaching parasols, full size, at $1, and 40-inch fine scrim at 8 cents per yard at Meier & Frank's.

Chen Leo, the Chinaman accused of the larceny of $21 from James Otey, was arraigned in the police court yesterday. He pleaded not guilty, and his case was set for trial Monday. He is out on $100 bonds.

Dr. Gillett will lecture on "The Evidences of God in Nature" this evening at his hall, corner First and Taylor, and will continue his amusing and instructive lectures on physiognomy during this week. Admission free.

At the First Congregational church, this evening, Rev. T. E. Clapp will give an account of the international convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the world, recently held in San Francisco, from which he has just returned.

President J. F. Ellis, of the Pacific University, was in the city yesterday, arranging for the commencement exercises of that institution, which will begin on May 30. Rev. Mr. Wood will deliver an address at that time.

Mr. A. S. Reed, of Griffin & Reed, Astoria, came to the city on Friday on business connected with the Astoria Building and Loan Association, of which he is secretary. This organization starts out under most favorable auspices, and as it is in the hands of competent men, will certainly be a great benefit to Astoria.

Yesterday in state circuit court, department No. 1, the case of Robinson & Stanley vs. J. J. Brown was dismissed by the agreement of all parties concerned. Plaintiff first sued in Justice Simpson's court to recover $200 for labor performed from September, 1883, to January, 1884, for defendant on a building at Spokane Falls. Robinson & Stanley got judgment and Brown appealed to the state circuit court. Since a settlement has been effected.

SHIPPING NOTES.

ASTORIA, May 21.—Steamer Idaho down 8 A. M., left out 1 P. M., and passed at 2 P. M. Schooner Compeer passed out yesterday and schooner Beulah to-day. At 5 P. M., weather clear, wind west.

VERDICT FOR SWEENEY.

In the case of W. W. Sweeney vs. L. J. McLeod et al, to recover $540 for services by plaintiff's for defendants, at the Oregon legislature, the jury which tried the case yesterday returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $231. The jury deliberated about an hour and a half.

THREATS MERELY.

Bud Thomas has been arrested in Justice Tuttle's court for threatening to do bodily harm to Wm. Corbett. He was released, on bonds, pending an examination Monday. Corbett says Thomas recently struck him and subsequently in the hearing of others boasted that he would waylay him the first chance that offered itself.

[illegible] JUNE 15.

The time for holding the Pioneer reunion—June 15—is approaching rapidly. This should be borne in mind, and all pioneers, both men and women, should make this a previous engagement and turn out in large numbers, so that the present public may see who were the bone and sinew of the land in the early days prior to 1855.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING A STOVEPIPE.

In Justice Bushwiler's court yesterday, James Carder was fined ten dollars for breaking down a stovepipe belonging to Henry Cruzier, and a charge against him of threatening to kill was dismissed. The parties live on Marquam's hill. Carder knocked down the stovepipe, because he claimed the smoke from it entered his kitchen and drove him out.

PROMPT WORK.

At twenty minutes past 10 yesterday Arthur Kohn telegraphed to Tacoma for definite instructions as to making a Postal Telegraph Company's uniform. The answer came at 27 minutes past 10, a matter of 7 minutes. The order was given to the cutter, who will have the suit made and on the way to Tacoma Monday at 11 o'clock. Mr. Kohn don't let the grass grow under his feet.

ATTACHMENT SUIT.

Joseph Taylor has commenced suit in the state circuit court against Thomas J. Baxter to recover $207, of which $97 is for boarding Baxter and his wife from November, 1886, to May, 1887; $92 money loaned and $19 70 for liquors furnished to Baxter. An attachment was got out for some cattle which Baxter has in Columbia county, in order to secure the judgment if one is obtained.

SUIT FOR MONEY.

Parke & Lacy yesterday commenced suit in the state circuit court against B. S. Miller to recover $467 68, loaned at the special instance and request of defendant between June 1, 1884, and September 12, 1885, also interest amounting to $93 53, and an assigned claim of $75 on a promissory note executed by B. S. Miller to J. M. Arthur, April 7, 1884, payable one day after date. Twenty dollars attorney's fees are asked, together with costs.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Henry Wright, the postmaster at Nye, was in Pendleton Friday, says the *East Oregonian*, and says several days ago two masked men rode up to the cabin of an old bachelor named Eastwood, in Camas prairie, and beat and cut him unmercifully, placing his life in peril. Mr. Eastwood was eight days alone in his cabin, and four days of the eight he was without water. He will be brought to town as soon as possible for medical assistance. There is no clue to his assailants.

THE MANZANITA.

The inspector of this lighthouse district returned home on the steamship Columbia, which reached here Thursday evening, after making a short official trip to Coos bay and Yaquina. The Manzanita is now at Astoria. Capt. Sebree expected to go down the river yesterday and join the tender, but owing to some slight repairs which have to be made to the steamer he will probably not go down the river before Monday. From Astoria the Manzanita will proceed to Shoalwater bay and perhaps Gray's harbor. She will then return and land supplies at Tillamook light station.

GALA DAY FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The public schools of Mt. Tabor came to a close on Friday last. The day was pleasantly spent by holding a picnic in City View Park, which was greatly enjoyed by pupils and teachers. The children were carried to and from the grounds in wagons furnished by the patrons. Bridge tickets were also presented by C. M. Wiberg. A very handsome banner was displayed, gotten up among the older pupils. The school year just closed has been one of unusual success, and the re-opening will be the first Monday in September, in a new building and with an additional teacher.

NEW MINISTER FOR FOREST GROVE.

Rev. Charles F. Wood who was graduated from the Chicago Theological seminary in April last, will probably arrive here some time during the coming week. He comes to take charge of the Congregational church at Forest Grove, and will begin his labors there immediately upon his arrival. Mr. Wood is highly spoken of by those who know him, especially the professors in the seminary, as a man of ability, eloquence, and earnest christian character. The field he undertakes is an important one, and he will find there opportunity to make use of his best efforts, and thus be the means of doing much good.

APPEALED.

Several weeks ago V. K. Strode, the attorney, brought suit in the state circuit court against Henry Washer and Dora Washer to obtain possession of lots 7 and 8, block 30, Carnther's addition. Strode bought the property at a tax sale quite a while since. On the 9th of the present month it was decided that Washer and wife give possession to Strode. Yesterday, by their attorneys, Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon, the defendants filed notice of appeal to the supreme court. Errors in all of the rulings of the court are alleged. In brief, the defendants are dissatisfied with the result of the case and object to almost everything.

STABBED BY A CHINAMAN.

Joseph Sartori, one of Scoble's foremen of masonry work, was stabbed by a Chinaman at his camp, near Cole's, in the Siskiyou mountains, a few days ago. Various articles, says an Ashland paper, had been pilfered from the blacksmith shop at that camp, and Monday night Sartori heard some one out about the shop. He went out and found several Chinamen there, one of whom he caught. The heathen instantly thrust a keen knife into Sartori's side, and the latter fell, when the Chinese all ran off in the darkness, and there is no clue to the identity of the villain. Sartori called immediately for help and a messenger was dispatched to Yreka for Dr. Ream; also to Ashland for assistance from here. Dr. Songer went up and found Ream already there. The wound is a bad one, the knife having passed between two ribs and penetrated the stomach, leaving the unfortunate man a very slight chance of recovery. Sartori is about 44 years of age, a native of Switzerland, and one of the most trusted foremen Scoble had in his employ.

NEW TOW BOATS.

Work on the hull of the new stern wheel steamer at the boneyard has been crowded forward with much vigor, and the boat will soon be ready to take her initial plunge into the Willamette. The hull lies on the ways at Steffen's boat yard, just below where the government steamer, scows, etc., are moored. She is 140 feet long and will have powerful engines. The boat is being built by the Northern Pacific Lumbering and Manufacturing Company. She is intended as a tow boat, and will ply on the waters of the Columbia and Willamette. It is expected to launch the new craft Monday.

DAYS OF THE YEAR.

At the entertainment at the tabernacle next Wednesday evening, given by the ladies of Grace church, the important days of the year will be represented in costume—Christmas, New Year, Easter, May Day, Decoration Day, Birthday, Wedding Day, Fourth of July, Pioneer Day, and many others—forty persons appearing in costume. An interesting programme, consisting of songs and recitations appropriate to the days represented, will be rendered. Such an entertainment will undoubtedly attract a very large audience. Admission, 25c. After the programme, which will begin at 8 o'clock sharp, strawberries and ice cream will be served.

BASEBALL TO-DAY.

At 10:30 this morning the Portlands and Altamonts cross bats at The Oaks.

At 2:30 the Pioneers and Willamettes play the second game for the league championship. Nines are as follows:

Pioneers.		*Willamettes.*
Carson	Catcher	Turnbull
Greer	Pitcher	T. Parrott
Williams	Short Stop	Wills
Lewis	First Base	Stuart
Darvin	Second Base	Bailey
Francis	Third Base	W. Parrott
C Drennan	Left Field	Mathiot
Drummond	Center Field	G. Parrott
C. Smith	Right Field	E. Drennan

There has been excellent opportunity for a week's practice, and the Pioneers promise to surprise their friends.

THE CRAZE

Which has prevailed in the East for the past six months has reached Oregon. This applies to the craze for antique furniture, and of late the windows of Shindler & Co., 167 First street, though on the least traveled side, have been made attractive by the display of a sideboard and extension table, the latter with supports of dragon heads and antique chains extending from each support. The articles of dining-room furniture are of dark oak, of massive and substantial construction, and are from the great factories of Grand Rapids, Mich. Shindler & Co., bring to this market the first of this class of furniture, and report the demand to be unexpectedly large. Our people take to the "Eastern idea" in crazes.

STEAM VESSELS INSPECTED.

Messrs. James Lotan and J. L. Ferguson, United States inspectors of boilers and hulls in this district, have returned from Astoria, where they went to inspect two little steamers, the Eureka and the Electric. Both were granted certificates. The Eureka belongs to D. W. Robson, and the Electric to A. C. Fisher. The latter is the master as well as owner. John Rentz is the licensed master of the Eureka. During the past week the inspectors finished the inspection of the Rosie Olsen, the Alaskan, the Callipope, and the steamship Columbia, in this city. The Rosie Olsen has sailed on the return trip to Tillamook. When she again returns to this city she will be taken out of the water, placed upon the ways and lengthened fifteen feet.

RIVERS RISING.

Beyond the mountains yesterday the temperature was as follows at 8:30 A. M: Riparia, 55 degrees; Starbuck, 68; Pomeroy, 66; Dayton, 60; Walla Walla, 62; Wallula, 74; Umatilla, 67; Pendleton, 53; Kamela, 45; Blalocks, 63; Grants, 60; Celilo, 60; Dalles, 68; LaGrande, 58; Union, 54; Baker City, 50; Huntington, 60; Willows, 62; Burnt River, 62; Brownsville, 58. Both at Riparia and Celilo the Snake and Columbia are commencing to show the effects of the increased temperature, and yesterday, at Riparia, the water stood fourteen feet above the zero mark, and at Celilo, thirteen feet and four inches above extreme low water mark. The Willamette, which has been at a stand for some days, has begun to rally, and will soon be over the lower docks.

THE GOSHEN CREAMERY.

During the past week Mr. C. M. Dority, who was for twelve years connected with creameries in Iowa, was in the city to place the agency for the butter produced at the Goshen, Oregon, creamery, which is now in complete running order. Mr. Dority informs us that the butter turned out at this creamery will be subject to test, and in unlike the brands which in time shows the salt coating. A special quality of salt is used which does not produce these results. The De Laval process is used in separating the cream. The greatest care is exercised in the production of the G. C. brand, and it will commend itself on first trial. G. E. Burke, of the Jersey creamery, Washington street, was appointed sole agent for the G. C. brand in this market.

ANOTHER VANCOUVER RAILWAY INCORPORATION.

Articles of incorporation of the East Portland & Vancouver Railway & Ferry Company were filed yesterday in the office of the county clerk by C. B. Bellinger, A. J. Knott and John R. Wheat. Objects of the corporation, the construction and operation of a line of railway or tramway, to be operated by steamer or otherwise, from some convenient point in or near the city of East Portland to a point on the Columbia river opposite the town of Vancouver, in Washington territory; to construct, purchase, lease and operate steam ferry boats upon the waters of the Columbia and Willamette rivers; to construct, purchase and operate tramways and railways in the streets of Albina and East Portland, Principal office in Portland. Capital stock, $21,000, divided into 240 shares of the value of $100 each.

BIDS FOR COTTAGES.

Sealed bids for two cottages to be erected on Third and Carruthers streets for H. T. Hudson, were opened at the office of Otto Kleeman, architect, with the following result: H. G. Sheppard $2270; Lewis & Vanston, $2200; P. E. McLeod, $2245; H. Avery $2157; Watermood & Cox $2480; E. J. Sheldon $2537; Geo. Gardner 2600; C. A. Walter $2900. The houses are similar in design to the ones now on the lot nearly completed.

N. Merrill, well known in this city, was brought here yesterday from Clackamine and taken to the Good Samaritan hospital. He was very severely injured on Friday by a log rolling upon him.

The gross receipts of the Arion concert for the benefit of the Nanaimo fund were $501. Some necessary expenses, music, etc., were borne by the Arion society, so the entire receipts, $501, go to the sufferers.

INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

At a meeting of Multnomah camp No. 2, Indian War Veterans, in this city yesterday, the following proceedings were had:

Comrade J. T. Bowles was elected orderly sergeant to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. L. Chittenden.

Dr. W. C. McKay, of Pendleton, Oregon, and Oliver Johnson, of East Portland, were elected members.

The orderly sergeant was directed to procure, if possible, from the custodian at Salem, the flag borne by Capt. H. A. G. Lee's company in the war of 1847—if not that, some other.

It was determined that the camp turn out as a body and escort the grand encampment to the place of meeting on June 14 proximo.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That R. F. Murphy was permanently disabled at the Cascades in the Indian war in 1856, has been an honorable man since, and is in need of assistance; we therefore cheerfully recommend him to the generosity of the public he served.

ATTRACTIONS AT VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

The following official circular was received by THE OREGONIAN yesterday:

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., May 20.

Circular No. 69.]

Commencing the 23d inst., there will be dress parade on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

There will be band concerts on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

By order of

COL. ANDERSON.

[Official:]

JAS. B. BUCHANAN,

1st Lt. & Adt. 14th Infty., Post Adjutant.

The first call for dress parade will be sounded thirty minutes before sundown, and line will be formed twenty minutes after the first call.

During the next two months, when daylight lasts til well toward 9 o'clock in the evening, there will be plenty of time for owners of teams to leave Portland after an early dinner and reach Vancouver in time to see the dress parade. No doubt many will avail themselves of the sight in addition to a pleasant drive. The band concert will be an attraction for Sunday visitors, but comes at an awkward hour during the week.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

Mr. Herbert Bradley, of this city, received word yesterday that Mr. W. A. Avery, who was traveling for his house, and who went down to Astoria on Sunday last, was now lying seriously ill at St. Mary's hospital in that city. Mr. Avery was taken suddenly ill at his hotel on Monday with what has since developed into typhoid fever. His illness became so alarming the next day as to necessitate his removal to the hospital, where he could receive the necessary care and attention. The information received yesterday is very alarming. Mr. Avery is a single man and is not known to have any relatives in Oregon. His mother lives at Sierra City, California. Besides traveling for the house of Bradley & Co., Mr. Avery conducted a small commission business in Seattle, W. T.

AID FOR NANAIMO.

Subscriptions continue to come to THE OREGONIAN for the Nanaimo relief fund. Contributions received yesterday were:

Employes Postal Tel Co	$ 25 50	H. M. Tabor	1 00
		J. Goodman	1 00

FROM CANYONVILLE, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

M. Colvig	50	John P. Vanzner	60
D. Hughes	50	R. A. Jo	1 00
Wm. Manning	1 00	Wm. Hy	50
Stilly Riddle	1 00	H. N. Brown	50
Wm. L. Nichols	50	A. F. Sh	50
James Cox	25	Grant Lemen	50
Waltenberg Bros	1 00	W. F. B	50
L. Thomas	50	W. Q. Brown	50
B. A. Cravens	25		
P. W. Woods	25	To	$ 11 00
Carl Klumpf	25	To for day	3 00
Arion Concert			501 00
Previously acknowledged			4021 15
Total to date			$4522 15

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT NO. 1.

D. F. Budd vs. Multnomah Street Railway Company; plaintiff allowed ten days additional time to settle bill of exceptions and motion for a new trial.

W. W. Sweeney vs. L. J. McLeod et al.; verdict for $231.

Robinson & Stanley vs. J. J. Brown; cause dismissed by agreement of parties.

P. & W. V. Ry. Co. vs. Wm. J. Abernethy et al.; plaintiff allowed ten days additional time to move herein.

P. & W. V. Ry. Co. vs. City of Portland; do.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

The enterprising merchant requires more than a mere store. He needs a conveyance so arranged as to enable him to convey to his patrons the goods handled. Tired of a vehicle whose style was of the ancient pattern, a new one became a necessity, so an order was given to Lange & Allen, of Salmon street, to turn out the best possible. Yesterday our friend Garrison, manager of Garrison's sewing machine store, over which Mrs. M. A. Winne presides, made people open their eyes with the new turn out. Berger & Waddell produced a star with a Domestic in the center thereof, on the cover, and Messrs. Bennett & Harvey laid themselves out in equipping the animal which draws the new wagon. The Domestic and Household are going off in fine style, and the new wagon is out in time to deliver the many orders.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND

Imported cigars were now in out of the custom house this month by Joe D. Meyer. The Monogram brand is now the prevailing style, so to speak, and will meet with large sales, as Joe knows just how to provide for his numerous patrons.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

Great sale Monday and Tuesday. Kohn will slaughter hats of all kinds. Come early and avoid the rush at corner Second and Morrison streets.

Monday and Tuesday.

Kohn's great sale of boys' knee pants at 25c each, regular price $50 each, at corner Second and Morrison streets.

We call attention to E. Meyer & Co.'s ad. They offer all wool flannel suits, including white laundried shirt, for $9, for the next three days.

THE F. & M. STORE.

In this issue is the column of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store. It behooves all buyers to give it close attention.

SPECIAL.

LATEST

[illegible]

The popular interest in the LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE Continues unabated, and the general desire to know "what she looks like" seem to be as strong as ever. A leading Washington artist has taken several photographs, which are said to be very good. We have at considerable expense secured copies of one of the best in panel size, 7 by 14 inches, handsomely colored and mounted, with wire support at back making an elegant ornament.

Commencing Monday morning next, and continuing as long as our supply holds out, we will give one to every person making a purchase of us.

WE HAVE THE

LARGEST & BEST STOCK

In the Northwest of

Light Overcoats,

SUMMER SUITS,

Fancy Vests,

HATS,

ETC., ETC.,

And you cannot fail to secure a Bargain, and in addition one of these Beautiful Photographs.

Come Early, as our supply of Photos is limited.

A. ROBERTS

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

Opinions of those who have Invested in

Paradise Spring Farm.

Have visited Paradise Spring Farm, found everything as represented by Messrs. Donnelly, Flynn & Co., purchased four lots as the result of my visit, and believe it to be a good investment.

JOHN DONNELLY,
Train Dispatcher, The Dalles.

After a careful inspection of Paradise Spring Farm addition to East Portland, I purchased four lots, and found everything as represented.

JOHN HOBSON, Collector of Customs, Astoria.

Have visited Paradise Spring Farm, purchased two lots and found everything as represented in the advertisement of Messrs. Donnelly, Flynn & Co.

WM. McGUIRE, Poultry Dealer,
Cor. Third and Morrison sts., Portland, Or.

After a personal examination of the Paradise Spring Farm tract, in East Portland, I purchased one lot, and do unhesitatingly pronounce the place to be all that is claimed by Donnelly, Flynn & Co.

C. L. HAINES, New Northwest office.

Have examined the Paradise Spring Farm tract, purchasing one lot, and found the place fully as good as represented.

JOHN W. DOUGLEDAY,
Bookkeeper, T. J. Colbert, Portland.

After personally looking over Paradise Spring Farm I am fully convinced that no more favorable opportunity for securing a desirable building site is easy reach of Portland, and a beautiful situation, could be secured than on the easy terms offered by Messrs Donnelly & Flynn.

J. E. BANGS,
Chief Clerk, Supt's office, O. R. & N. Co.

After a personal examination of the tract known as Paradise Spring Farm, I purchased one lot, and can say that the place is fully as good as represented by Messrs. Donnelly, Flynn & Co.

J. P. BETTS,
(Brown & Betts, grocers), cor. First and B sts., Portland.

OFFICE OF THE WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS AND LUMBERING CO.,
Portland, Or., May 16th, 1887.

An order for material for six ground floor cottages such as are advertised by Donnelly, Flynn & Co. on Paradise Spring Farm, has been received by us, and is now in course of delivery.

WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS LUMBERING & MFG. CO.,
L. M. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF J. C. CARSON,
STEAM SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
PORTLAND, Or., May 16th, 1887.

An order for the sash, doors, blinds, finishing material, etc., for six bay window cottages, such as are advertised by Donnelly, Flynn Co., has been received, and is now in course of delivery at Paradise Spring Farm in East Portland.

J. C. CARSON.

(Extract from OREGONIAN, May 16.)

PARADISE SPRING FARM.

WHAT AN "OREGONIAN" REPORTER LEARNED IN AN INTERVIEW ON SATURDAY.

"Can you afford, at the price asked per lot in your tract to erect and give away six hard-finished houses as you advertise," asked an OREGONIAN reporter, as he entered the office of Donnelly, Flynn & Co., last Saturday afternoon.

"Yes, we can," replied Mr. Flynn, as he invited the inquiring pencil-pusher to take a chair; and, furthermore we propose to do it. We awarded the contract yesterday afternoon to Mr. O. H. Wiser for the erection of six houses on the place at a stipulated cost of $1150 each, and they are to be ready for occupancy by the 10th of July. These houses are modern design ground floor cottages of the most approved style, and will contain bay window parlors, connected with sliding doors by folding doors; also two large-sized bedrooms, bathroom, dining-room, kitchen pantry, closets, hallway, etc. They are to be hard finished and painted throughout, and the first one will be ready for occupancy by the 10th day of July. In addition to the above, there are two very good houses now on the premises, which will also be given away with the lots, making eight houses in all, or two more than we have advertised."

"In the land levels"

"Yes, every foot of it is level and in actual cultivation with fruits and berries, and if it were not so, we certainly would not furnish free carriages for it inspection. We have 160 lots in the tract and we will agree to give $125 cash for the first one drawn in the whole number, either before or after the drawing, as the purchaser may elect."

"I thought you had 250 lots?"

"We supposed we had that number, but after a careful survey of the property under the supervision of D. W. Taylor, we found six interfering streets that we had laid out, so the plat shows, instead of having 250 chances out of 250 of drawing a house with the lot, as advertised, will have eight chances out of 170."

"Then your profit in the matter will not be as large as you anticipated?"

"No; we do not expect to make a fortune out of the sale, but we intend to keep faith with the public, even if we do make one dollar out of the investment. Right in this connection we might say that a great many stories have been advanced by small-brain mossbacks, who envy everything that tends to keep them in the shade—where they belong—about the amount of money we make out of the enterprise. And for their especial benefit, as well as for the enlightenment of the public, we will state that we have in this matter assumed a $34 000 risk to make $4000, and in doing so, we have afforded men of moderate means a chance to ac

A FACE.

As hurriedly along the crowded street
I pushed my way, a woman's awful face
Confronted me and darkened all the place
Wherein we walked; then faithful memory fleet
Rushed back into the dusky past to meet
Great Dante's creatures—all that direful race
Of piteous souls that traversed hell's wild space
And vainly battled with the woes that beat
Against the naked spirit. And I thought:
This woman's face to some lost soul belongs,
Escaped from its dark prison, and distraught;
And now it glides among the eager throngs
To clutch their souls with terror and restrain
Their feet from luring ways that lead to pain.

—*George Russell Lewis.*

MIS' SNOW AND DOLLY.

BY GRACE WINTHROP, AUTHOR OF "THE SINGING BABY," "JOE'S WIFE," ETC.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

"Why, Mrs. Dodd," said the young minister, with his soft hat crushed between his hands, and his eager face all in a glow, "I've loved Dolly for more than a year."

"Goodness gracious!" cried the motherly old lady seated opposite him, "and I can't never realize that she's grown up."

"I know it's natural you should hate to give her to anyone," continued the young man earnestly, "but I'm not a stranger to you, and you'll still be close by your grandchild. I——"

"Grandchild! Dolly isn't my grandch—d."

"Well, niece, then. I——"

"Why, she isn't my niece. I don't know who she is. There, I shall have to tell you the whole story."

The minister turned red and white and looked at his companion with an almost painful intensity.

"I don't care who she is," he stammered. "Say yes first, Mrs. Dodd, and tell me the story afterward."

"No, I shan't. I shall tell you about her first. Maybe you won't want me to say yes when you've heard."

He tried to protest, but the old lady leaned back on the hair-cloth sofa, crossed her hands in her capacious lap, and with a sigh began:

"I'll be sixteen year, come next fall, since I first set eyes on Dolly. I was on a Sunday afternoon—I remember it as plain 's if 'twas jest the other day—and I was a settin' in that very chair where you are a settin' now, and lookin' out of that winder a watchin' the yeller leaves drop off that maple tree onto the side-walk, when I see a lady—a *lady*, mind you—an' a little gal a comin' slowly up the street. Cousin Jane, who lived with me then and helped keep the house, had gone to church, so I was all alone: if she'd been here 'twouldn't never have happened as it did.

"Well, the minute I see that woman and child I felt an interest in 'em. She was middlin' young, and would have been pretty only she looked dreadful sick and wore out, so to speak. She was dressed poor, but clean, and she come along kind o' draggin' and hopeless; with the little gal a prancin' at her side, and a smilin' to see the yeller leaves sailin down in the sunshine. I put on my spectacles to take a good look at 'em, and was wonderin' who on earth they could be and where they belonged, when they come to a stop in front of the house, and she looked up sort o' longin' as if she wanted to come in, but didn't dare. I'd noticed that she kep' a gazin' at the houses all along the street like she was searchin' for something, but nothin' seemed to strike her exactly till she see my little house set in between the other high, narrer ones.

"'Sakes alive!' says I to myself, 'who can she be?'

"And I went to the front door and opened it half way and looked out. Somehow I felt obliged to open that door to 'em same's if they'd been my own folks.

"She kind o' blushed up, and said, very timid:

"'I thought perhaps you took boarders?'

"'Well,' says I, 'I do. Won't you step in?'

"I knew when I said it she didn't look like a promisin' boarder. Jane wouldn't never have encouraged her. She was awful sharp about takin' folks to board, Jane was. I felt kind o' guilty, I confess, but the look in that poor creetur's eyes, and the smile on the little one's face, jest seemed to draw my heart clean out of my body, so to speak. I held open the door and they come in. She sank down on this sofy, and the child, a-hangin' to her dress, smiled up at me as pleasant and sociable as if we'd been old friends. Then her little heart! I took to that child like a bee to a head of white clover the minute I fairly see how sweet she was; and, before I knew what I was doin' I'd got a glass of wine and some sugar cookies out of the pantry for 'em.

"You ought to have seen the tears come into that poor soul's eyes, and the baby satin' that scalloped cake 's if she hadn't tasted nothin' so good for months.

"'What's your name, my dear?' says I, longin' to have her in my lap, but not thinkin' she'd come.

"'Dolly,' says she, and she put her little hand into mine, and then lifted up her face for a kiss.

"That kiss went right to the spot. I'd been hungry for one ever since my little Wilhelmina Maria died, fifteen years before—she was named after both me and Mr. Dodd; and she died with croup just about the time Mr. Dodd begun to show signs of his last sickness. I don't suppose I knew jest how much I did miss 'em till I had Dolly to look after; for, you see, sir, there warn't no children left to me, nor none in our family, only grown folks and great, blundering boys.

"Well, when they'd eat all they wanted—and 'twarn't much—we begun to talk business.

"'My name's Mis' Snow,' says she, 'and I'm lookin' for board.'

"'For how many, ma'am?' says I.

"'Only me and my little gal,' says she. 'And I can't pay much,' says she, kind o' bashful.

"That would have jest settled her to once with Jane. Somehow I liked it, 'twas honest; and, after all, the house belonged to me, and I hated to lose sight of Dolly.

"'How much can you pay?' says I.

"'Seven dollars a week for both 's all I can afford,' says she.

"'Well,' says I, 'that's dreadful small pay,' says I.

"'I know 'twould make Jane fairly hoppin'—seven dollars!

"'Can't you pay eight dollars?' says I, as anxious as she was.

"'No,' says she, 'I can't; I wish I could.' And she got up to go.

"'I thank you,' says she, 'for bein' so kind to us.'

"But Dolly she had hold of my hand and was playin' with my weddin' ring; and all of a sudden I thought how I'd feel if my baby'd lived and I'd been left alone and half sick maybe in a great city, and like's not precious little money. And then I seemed to see right before my eyes that verse of scripter: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'

"Then I put out my hand and touched her arm.

"'I'll show you the room,' says I, 'maybe we can settle it between us.'

"She gave a kind o' sob, and looked up at me as if she couldn't believe her ears.

"'I ain't got no reference,' she said in a whisper.

Well, I took a good look into her eyes; and I see her clothes so neat and plain, no earrings a-danglin' and no bangs nor frizzles over her forehead, her hair, such a heap of it, so smooth and modest lookin'.

"'I ain't afraid to take *you*,' says I.

"With that she just clung to me, and bust out cryin'. Lor, how she did cry!

"'There, there,' says I, pattin' her on the back, 'come along upstairs and see the room.'

"'I warn't no great show of a room, mercy knows, but 'twas clean and sweet, and kind o' retired, so to speak, and the winder opened right onto the yeller tree, a blazin' away like the sun outside. I see the poor thing's face light up, as if it had been heaven's own glory a beamin' in that little hall bedroom, and she give a sigh as if she felt to home and safe at last.

"'Oh,' says she, 'you don't know nothin' about my feelin's, I've been obliged to live in *such* places! dirty and noisy and common. And I come out this afternoon a hopin' and a prayin' I'd find a decent spot for my little gal. This seems—O, I can't tell you how good it seems to me.'

"And Dolly was a clappin' her hands, and singin' to the yeller tree like all possessed.

"'Well, the amount of it was I agreed to take 'em to board, and said they might come the next mornin' early; and we parted quite friendly on the door steps, jest as Jane was a comin' up the street from church. She stared at 'em awful sharp, but didn't say nothin' till I'd shut the door and come into the parlor.

"There she stood with her best bunnet and her Sunday shawl on, and she says to me, says she:

"'Cousin Marlar, who was them folks?'

"'Mis' Snow and Dolly,' says I, as if I'd known 'em for years.

"'O,' says she, scornful as a duchess, 'Mis' Snow and Dolly, was it? Old friends of yours, I suppose?'

"'Well,' says I, 'Jane Dodd, you needn't put on no airs before me. Mis' Snow's a lady, and a sweeter child than Dolly I never see, nor never wish to; and they're comin' here to board to home in the old meetin' house; I'm a Pilgrim,' and the 'Shinin' Shore,' and 'Jerusalem the Golden.' 'Twas enough to set one right close up to the heavenly gates to hear 'em. Often I've put my door ajar in the early evenin' to listen to 'em singin' in the little hall bedroom. You don't wonder I *couldn't* think no harm of that woman, and yet Jane's remarks was hard to answer.

"One Sunday I thought I'd take a cup o' tea to her, for she seemed uncommon poorly, and couldn't eat no dinner. So I made it good and strong, bilin' the kettle fresh a purpose, and when I got up-stairs I knocked and walked right in without waitin' for her to open the door as I often did. I found her standin' up with her hair all loose around her. I declare I most dropped that cup o' tea, I was so astonished to see that hair. It covered her from head to foot and actually lay on the floor. She looked like the woman on 'Mis' Allen's Hair Restorer' bottle.

"'Sakes alive! Mis' Snow,' says I, 'is all that a growin' on your head?' I have wondered why you wore so much false. Well, it does beat all!'

"'Will you believe me, that woman seemed actually ashamed of her magnificent hair, and she tried to bundle it up, and got all red and trembly, and finally set down in a chair and cried:

"'O,' says she, 'I hate it! I hate it! I wish 'twas all cut off short. But I can't do without it, Mis' Dodd. I can't do without it.'

"'Now,' says I, 'Mis' Snow, don't wake up Dolly'—for she was asleep on the bed, as rosy and pretty as a little pink. 'You're weak and upset,' says I, 'or you'd never want it cut off. Never. Just set still and drink this tea, and I'll braid your hair all nice; and then you lie down, too, for a while.'

"So she did drink the tea. But her hand shook and the tears kep' a-comin', and I could see she was fairly heart-sick, jest that.

"'Mis' Snow,' says I, 'do you think I'm a friend to you?'

"'Yes,' says she, sobbin', but not loud.

"'And do you think I'm fond of Dolly?' says I.

"'Yes. O, yes,' says she.

"'Well, Jen, why can't you ease off your troubles on to me a little mite?' says I. 'I'd be glad to help you.'

"'I know it,' says she, all shakin'.

"'Mis' Snow,' says I, 'ain't you got no relatives, no friends here?'

"She shook her head.

"'Nor anywheres?' says I.

"'I hey're all poor,' says she, 'my folks is, and far away. I can't bother 'em.'

"'Well,' says I, 'there's Mr.—Snow's folks?'

"My hean' was in my mouth when I said it, for I knew Jane thought there warn't no Mr. Snow.

"'They're all so rich,' says she.

"'Merciful heavens!' says I, 'the richer the better.'

"'But they don't like me,' says she. 'They didn't want Frank to marry me. They ain't never noticed Dolly. I can't go to 'em.'

"'Yes you can,' says I, 'and you *must*. If they're flesh and blood beings, and not monsters, they'll have to help Dolly. You go to 'em for her sake.'

"'I can't,' says she. And she wouldn't promise not a-bit. And she didn't say what she was doin' for a livin'.

"'When I'm gone,' she says, '*you* take Dolly to 'em, Mis' Dodd; take her and see that she's cared for. I'll give you their name and address.'

"'Yes,' says she, in a minute, 'I'm goin', and if 'twarn't for Dolly I'd be glad of it.'

"Well, she seemed so tired and sick that I didn't press her then, as I should a-done, for the address of Mr. Snow's folks; but left her more cheerful, a-lyin' by Dolly's side, and holdin' her hand as if she found some comfort in the tough of those bits of fingers.

"The very next day as I was a comin' home from market with Dolly skippin' beside me, and a big basket on my arm, we happened to pass a dime museum makin' a great show with pictures of skeletons and bearded ladies and serpents and the Lord knows what all, stuck up around the door, and that child couldn't be got past that place no way. There was some music a-bangin' away inside, and she jest prunced up and down with excitement.

"Well, I don't go to sech shows myself. I'd be sorry to have you think I did, sir. I don't approve of 'em. But I was that fond of Dolly that I finally gave in to her pitiful cry of my dress, and in we went, after payin' our fifteen cents, and a queerer place I never see before or since.

"I kep' tight hold of Dolly's hand you can believe. I felt as if her mother wouldn't like her to be there, and I was scared to death for fear my pocket'd be picked, and then I had the dinner on my arm, so to speak; but I managed to see the snakes, and dwarfs, and monkeys, and screechin' o' chainee, and a bear a tearin' up and down his cage, nearly wild, poor thing, and some dreadful dirty Indian women makin' baskets on a platform. I didn't see no fees to home one minute, and I kind o' suspected that Mr. Dodd and Wilhelmina Maria, if they *could* see me, wouldn't be pleased.

"Well, we was a-starin' at a poor creatur with arms like gaspipes, and no real comfortable clothes on, only silk tights and spangles, when Dolly give a scream, let go of my hand, and was a-runnin' away across the hall like mad before I could realize what had happened. But I was after her in a twinklin', a-pushin' through the crowd, frightened, I can tell you.

"When I come up to her she was a struggling to climb up onto a platform, a-cryin' 'Mamma,' 'Mamma' as loud as she could. And when I looked up, as sure as I'm a livin' woman, there stood Mis' Snow, in a red velvet dress trimmed with white cotton lace, and her hair fruffin' round her like a veil. She was standin' half turned away, cryin' with one hand to cover her face, while she held on to a chair with the other. I could see she was tremblin', and her thin, red cheeks showed through the strands of brown hair. It was her and no mistake, though there was a big card tacked up on the wall over her head with 'Madame Fenollosa.' The world re-crowned, long haired lady,' painted on it in staring letters.

"Next to her sat a great fat woman in a low-necked yeller dress and no sleeves to speak of, and a glass necklace. She was a smilin' and tryin' kind o' good natured to help the poor creetur.

"'Come now, Madame Fenollosa,' says she, in a dreadful deep voice, 'face the music. Is that pretty little gal yours, or isn't she? Come, my dear, cheer up. Never say die!'

"And she put out her great puffy hand and patted that poor soul on the arm quite gentle and affectionate.

"'All the time Dolly kep' a screamin' 'Mamma,' 'Mamma,' enough to raise the roof; and I tryin' to quiet her; and the men laughin' and jokin' and crowdin' up.

"But when Dolly seen that her ma warn't goin' to notice her, she jest begun to cry fit to break a body's heart to hear and sobbin' out 'Mamma,' 'Mamma,' 'Mamma.'

"Then Mis' Snow couldn't stand it no longer. She turned 'round quick, flung back her hair, and dropped down on her knees by Dolly, and smiled down on her, while the tears was streamin' over her poor face. All she said was:

"'My Dolly. My darlin', don't cry.'

"Then the fat woman, with some trouble, got up out of her chair, and said, in her deep bass voice:

"'Ladies and gentlemen: Madame Fenollosa ain't to home this mornin'. You'd better move along.'

"With that they all laughed and cheered; but the next minute she quieted down, for poor Mis' Snow, all of a sudden, turned as white as a marble tombstone, and would have fallen off the platform if I hadn't caught both her and Dolly in my arms.

"'Yes, sir, we got her home and to bed. Jane said, 'I told you so.' And I flared up and said: 'Maybe there's as good folks performin' in a ten-cent show as there is in a ten-dollar show, and I ain't a goin' back on Mis' Snow.'

"When the doctor came to see her she was in a ragin' fever, and out of her head, and she never really came to herself but once more before she died. 'Twas one day when I was settin' by her side. She turned her great eyes on me, and said:

"'Where's my hair?'

"'It's all cut off, Mis' Snow,' says I, 'on account of the fever.'

"'Oh, dear,' says she, what shall I do? They won't take me no more.'

"'Never mind,' says I: 'you'll find something better to do.'

"'Oh, no,' she cried out, 'I shan't. I tried. I was in a store, and I had to give it up, my side ached me so, with standin' so much. And I sewed until I couldn't sew no longer. And I couldn't teach. There wasn't nothin' a sick woman like me *could* do.'

"'I know it, says I, 'don't you fret.'

"'I did hate t, Mis' Dodd,' she kept sayin'. 'I did hate it. But I tried not to feel too bad, for I knew it couldn't really be wrong, because I did it for Dolly. And 'twas only jest to stand up low and then and show off my hair.'

"'It's all right, dear heart,' says I. 'Don't you fret no more. I admire you for doin' it,' says I.

"That seemed to please her, for she sighed kind o' peaceful, and whispered:

"'I ain't bad Mis' Dodd. I ain't never been bad.'

"I was longin' to find out about Dolly's rich relations, but I didn't dare to let her talk more then; and after that she failed fast.

"The day she died the last leaves of the maple tree was a fallin' slow and the sun a shinin' beautiful. The little room seemed as if 'twas a room in a country house somehow, with only the trees a peepin' in at the winder.

"She was a goin' fast. I thought she'd never speak again, when she opened her eyes wide and smiled at the sunshine a pourin' in.

"'Jerusalem the Golden,' she says, then—

"'The life that knows no endin' '—'O, yes'—'Forever and—forever.'

"Then she smiled on Dolly, gave a little sigh and was gone.

"Her letters? Well, we looked 'em all over, fully expectin' to find somethin' satisfyin' in 'em. But we didn't. They was all signed Nellie or John, or Mother, and nothin' to go by except the headin's. Some of 'em didn't even have that. Most of 'em had San Francisco, and a few New York.

"Advertise? Mercy, yes, for months, all over. 'Twarn't no use. Sometimes I feel sorry on Dolly's account. But 's far 's I'm concerned, I' glad.

"You are too." Are you? Well, I thought I ought to tell you she ain't even old Mis' Dodd's grandchild. But that's plain to see, anyway. She's a lady born like her ma. She's sweet and pretty and gentle, and the man who marries her may feel proud." She's been the world to me, and now? Well, I suppose you do think your feelin's is far beyond mine. Well, there, yes, you may have her if you can get her. Be good to her, always, she's well, she's jest my Dolly.'"

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EARLY RISING.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I;
And bless him, also, that he didn't keep
His great discovery to himself, nor try
To make it—as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by patent right!

Yes, bless the man who first invented sleep.
(I really can't avoid the iteration);
But blast the man, with curses loud and deep,
Whatever his rascal's name, or age, or station,
Who first invented, and went round advising,
That infernal cut off—early rising!

—*John G. Saxe.*

THE CAPTAIN'S ORPHAN.

BY GENIE HOLZMEYER ROSENFELD.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

The steamship Nervia, for New York, was getting up her steam. Capt. Gordon was proud of his fine ship. He was a thorough seaman, a genial fellow and the youngest captain on the line.

Archibald Gordon, though as handsome and manly a fellow as you could meet in a day's march, was still unmarried at 35, and was little of a lady's man.

His face was clouded now as he glanced up from the note he had been reading. It was from one of his owners, and contained a request that was almost command, that he would look after a young lady who would be crossing to America in his ship.

The letter stated her to be in very delicate health, and that her guardian, being unable to accompany her—as the voyage had been undertaken very hastily—begged the captain to take the greatest care of her until he had seen her safely placed under the protection of her friends at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York. The letter further stated that the young lady's name was Miss Tulloch, and described her as being tall, fair, handsome and dressed in very deep mourning.

Arrived on board, the captain's duties drove all other thoughts out his head, and it was not until the ship was well under way and steaming down the Mersey that he remembered his obligation, and then it was recalled to his mind by the sight of a lady clothed in deep mourning leaning over the taffrail.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, and paused a moment, wondering whether he should speak to the young lady or leave it until after he had seen that the steerage passengers were all settled, which was the object with which he had come forward. "I'll just see if it is the young lady," he thought, "and if it is I'll take her to the after deck and come back here afterward."

He approached the lady and accosted her, "Am I speaking to Miss Tulloch?"

The lady started violently and turned. She was fair and very handsome, but her face looked haggard, and there were deep circles around the eyes, which seemed strange in so young a face.

"Yes," she said defiantly, "my name is Tulloch."

Though surprised at her manner, Captain Gordon proceeded pleasantly:

"I received a note from Mr. Gutfeler (one of our firm) just before sailing. He requested me, in the name of your guardian, to take charge of you during your voyage."

The lady stared at him and then broke into a harsh, mirthless laugh.

"I suppose he wanted to make sure I went," she muttered, under her breath. Then aloud: "I suppose you don't happen to know how he found out I was going?"

It was the captain's turn to be surprised.

"The letter I received was written as though your guardian had known all about your movements."

Miss Tulloch tossed her head.

"It doesn't matter. He has been spying again, I suppose. If I should fall overboard, captain, be sure and let him know; he will reward you handsomely for the good news."

"Really?" Captain Gordon said, beginning to feel much embarrassed, "I think you wrong your guardian. One of the most urgent requests in the letter was that I should see to your comfort, and in obedience to it I stopped to make your acquaintance now, when I should be attending to other duties. I must ask you to come with me to the after deck. This is the promenade for the steerage passengers, and I must request you not to come here again, as you are very liable to be annoyed."

Before the young lady could make any reply a steward approached.

"Beg pardon, Cap'n," he said, "but they're a-givin' out the berths below, and the steward he sent me to fetch this young woman to get hers."

"What's the meaning of this?" asked the astonished captain.

"Oh, didn't you know I was a steerage passenger?" she asked, with the same disagreeable laugh that had so jarred on the captain before.

"There is some mistake here," Capt. Gordon said. "My letter of instructions said you were an inexperienced traveler, but it never occurred to me that you could be so inexperienced. Wealthy young ladies, as a rule——"

"Who said I was wealthy?" she asked, scornfully.

"Pardon me, I did not wish to make any personal remarks. But how is it your relations did not take better care of you?"

"My relations think they know their own business, I suppose," she answered, in the same forbidding manner.

Capt. Gordon, feeling thus thoroughly snubbed, could only say:

"As you are placed in my charge, Miss Tulloch, I feel it only my duty to see that you have proper accommodations furnished for you." Then, to the sailor who was waiting, "Take this lady to the purser's room, tell him to give her the most comfortable stateroom vacant."

Miss Tulloch moved away without acknowledging his bow, then turned suddenly back.

"You do this on your own responsibility?" she asked.

"Entirely!" he answered.

"Well, my precious guardian won't thank you for it," she said, ungraciously, and with a slight nod followed the sailor.

"That's the most singularly unpleasant young woman I've ever met," said the captain to himself as he walked away.

After dinner the same evening Capt. Gordon met his charge again.

"Are you comfortably settled, Miss Tulloch?" he asked, approaching her.

"Quite, I thank you," she answered, with cold politeness.

She was seated by the wheelhouse, warmly wrapped up in costly furs; but she was alone, and the captain, who was of a very kindly disposition, felt anxious to make things pleasant for her, even if he did think her disagreeable.

"Will you allow me?" he said, sinking into a chair at her side.

Miss Tulloch seemed alarmed. A quick blush spread over her face and she glanced nervously at the captain as though he were a stranger taking an unwarrantable liberty.

"You are quite alone I see," he said.

"Yes—no—that is. If you will excuse me I will go to my cabin," she answered, endeavoring to rise.

The captain restrained her.

"Don't go for a moment," he said. "I was about to ask you if you would not allow me to introduce you to some of the ladies on board. You are the only 'orphan' I have on this trip. The young ladies in my charge we always call the 'captain's orphans,' you know; but there are two young ladies with their mother, who have crossed several times with me, and I think you would like them."

"It is very kind of you," she said, seeming more at her ease. "You are the captain then?"

"Yes," he replied wonderingly.

"I am much indebted to you for your kind interest," she said sweetly.

"Not at all," said the captain, much mystified at this sudden change from her manner of the morning. "I am only carrying out your guardian's instructions."

"Oh, of course, Mr. Tuchbold wrote to you. I had forgotten; pray excuse me, Capt. ——"

"Gordon."

"Capt. Gordon. And now if you will assist me I think I will go below. Many thanks. I shall hope to meet your lady friends to-morrow. Good night," and with a bow and a sweet smile she went to her stateroom.

The captain was intensely interested in his charge. She seemed to have two distinct characters, and this last one was so entirely charming that Archibald Gordon could not drive it out of his head.

He was still thinking of her when, some hours later, he was taking his last round before turning in.

"Mysterious, indeed!" he muttered, as he walked along the deck. "I suppose you're awfully angry?" she suggested.

"Shocked is a better term," he answered, stiffly.

"Well, you're a good fellow, and I won't shock you any more. From this moment I'll behave. I can't help it. It's my one little spree. I'll be awfully seasick to-morrow." And with a wave of her hand she vanished below.

Capt. Gordon returned to the smoking-room and did what he could to glean over the young lady's indiscretion. He felt, however, so annoyed and disgusted that he was determined to avoid her for the rest of the voyage.

The next afternoon he was much surprised and chagrined when, as he was crossing the deck, his charge accosted him.

"I believe I have already made the acquaintance of your friends," she said. "I have been having such a pleasant chat all the morning with some people called Musgrave; they mentioned having crossed several times with you."

"Yes; those were the ladies I meant," he said, awkwardly.

"They tell me you are quite an artist," she said, interestedly. "I do hope that you will let me see some of your sketches. I adore art. The happiest days of my life were spent among the artists in Rome."

"You have been to Italy?" he asked.

"Yes; I was there nearly two years. A very dear cousin of mine went there to study and my kind guardian let us—my sister and myself—go with her."

"You have a sister?" he asked, interested in spite of himself.

"Yes," she said, shortly, and was turning away when a rough voice broke in on the conversation.

"Well, how are you after last night's dissipation?"

Capt. Gordon looking around saw with dismay one of the card players of the night before.

Miss Tulloch took not the slightest notice.

"Molly, tolly," said the rough man again, "won't you recognize me this morning?"

"Is this—person speaking to you?" Miss Tulloch asked the captain.

"No, I'm speaking to you," the rough man said, feeling nettled.

"Then, sir," said the young lady, drawing herself to her full height, "you have made some mistake. I don't know you. I have never seen you before, and if you persist in speaking to me I shall be compelled to request Capt. Gordon to protect me from your annoyance."

"Umph!" and the man turned on his heel, muttering, "Win £15 at cards from a fellow at night, and then not speak to him in the morning!"

Miss Tulloch sprung forward.

"What did he say? Win £15 at cards? No, I was mistaken. Oh, how horrible! how horrible!" and she covered her face with her hands.

Capt. Gordon stole quietly away, thinking it better to leave her alone with her remorse.

After this little episode Capt. Gordon found himself continually at her side. She was generally alone and seemed to make no friends beyond the Musgraves. The captain found himself intensely interested in her—as day after day went by he could have stabbed his life he knew every thought of her girlish heart. Yet that horrible scene at cards! The uncanny manner at their first meeting!

"She is the most consummate deception I ever met. If she were only what she seems!" and Archie Gordon sighed. He was deeply in love with his "orphan." He had noticed, too, the quick blush with which she greeted his approach, did she, too, love him? Perhaps it was only acting.

It was a bright, sunny morning, the heavens without a cloud, the sea like a sea of glass. With such weather as this the Nervia would be in port the next afternoon.

"Well, I'm glad Capt. Gordon, approaching his orphan, "you'll be on land to-morrow, Miss Tulloch, and have forgotten all the perils of the sea."

"I never forget," she said, half sadly.

"Wait till you get into Tiffany's; you'll forget everything. I've had some experience of young ladies on pleasure trips before."

She turned her face to him, looking very sweet as she spoke in a grave, sad tone:

"This is no pleasure trip. I have come on the most urgent business. So urgent that the time taken in traveling almost maddens me. I have come out alone to accomplish a task that seems impossible. I have come against the will and wishes of my guardian and my friends, but I have undertaken a sacred duty, which with God's aid I will accomplish."

She spoke so solemnly that Capt. Gordon was infinitely touched.

"I wish I could aid you," he said.

She paused a moment.

"Captain," she said, "I feel that you are staunch and true. I need help in my work. May I come to you with my trouble? May I trust you with my secret?"

Archie Gordon lifted his hat.

"Whatever you may say to me, Miss Tulloch, shall be a sacred trust. I will guard your secret with my life. If it is in human power to aid you I will do so. Ah, Miss Tulloch, before you trust me with your secret will you not trust me with something dearer, sweeter——"

"The doctor would like to speak to you, captain," interrupted a sailor.

"Meet me here to-night, directly after dinner," he whispered, and with a pressure of the hand he hurried away.

"There's a child dying in the steerage," the sailor told him.

When the captain reached the sick child there was his quondam enemy, the rough man.

"You here?" he said.

"Guess I'm most everywhere!" was the gruff rejoinder, as he turned back to smooth a wrinkle in the little sufferer's pillow.

In the half hour that followed Capt. Gordon felt a great change of opinion about this man, and when they left the child it seemed quite the natural thing to enter into friendly chat.

"Seen anything of you know who?" asked the rough man.

"A good deal."

"Well?"

"I think we were entirely mistaken."

"Oh, you're gone on her."

"Sir!"

"Don't say another word. I've watched it. I've seen her sitting on deck as mild as milk. She's a die-faced cut, that's what she is."

"Sir, that lady——"

"Don't say another word. I betted £10 she'd break out again before we landed. Come you here and see if I haven't won."

The rough man conducted the captain past a stateroom, the door of which was half open. As they passed the captain saw Miss Tulloch. Yes—but how?"

He stood as if transfixed. There sat the beautiful woman he loved, surrounded by three or four men. She was dealing out a pack of cards, and tucked away in the corner of her mouth was a cigarette. She looked up as they passed and gave a careless nod.

"Don't look shocked," she cried. "I'm on my own premises now. This is the first amusement I've had all the voyage. Some one ring for champagne. Let's drink the cap'n health and may he never know what sea sickness is."

Without a word Capt. Gordon turned on his heel, but the rough man was beside him.

"I guess if you've got matrimonial intentions you'd better put 'em off a bit."

Archie Gordon could make no reply. The woman he loved was making a jest of him. He would never speak to her again. He despised her, and in time he would learn to forget her.

Armed with his wounded pride he came on deck, determined she should not think he cared a jot what she did.

A slim figure approached him in the gathering twilight.

"How long you have been," she said. He half paused her, and then turned on her scornfully.

"Were none of your boon companions here to while away your dullness?"

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"Don't attempt this air of innocence again," he said fiercely. "You had almost made me forget that first night's escapade, and it was on my lips to ask you to be my wife, but, thank God, you have saved me that humiliation."

"Sir," she said with great dignity, "I am entirely ignorant of your reasons for adopting this tone to me; but let me tell you that I awaited you here to-night to arrest these words ere they were spoken. There are reasons why I can never marry."

She would have left him, but he grasped her wrists.

"Why," he said, "are you so different at times? How could this sweet, womanly being before me have done what I saw you doing this afternoon?"

"I don't understand?"

"Child," he said, solemnly, "don't prevaricate or evade me now. God knows I love you and love you as an honorable man should. You are so young, so full of noble qualities, it is impossible that you can be given over to this wild life. Give up your bad companions, be true to your better self. Cannot my love make you lead a new life and forget the horrible past?"

The effect of this speech on her was extraordinary. She flung off the warm cloak that enveloped her, and pushing her hair back from her forehead looked up into his eyes with ashy white face.

"For the love of mercy tell me where you saw her last?" she cried.

A light broke upon the captain's mind. He saw everything clearly now. This beautiful girl was mad.

"When did you see her? where did she go?" she went on excitedly. "Oh, if you know where she is, tell me, that I may find her. Don't think hardly of her; it was not her fault."

She clasped her hands entreatingly, and waiting for his answer kept her eyes intently fixed on his face.

"Why don't you say something?" she cried impatiently. "You are cruel. If you knew how I love her, you would help me to find her. Am I not coming to America to seek her?"

Capt. Gordon suddenly perceived a cloaked form creep behind Miss Tulloch and peer cautiously into her face.

"Where did you know her? In Monaco when she first ran away from us to marry that hateful scamp? It wasn't her fault. She loved him and he thought she had the money, and when he found it was all mine he drove her to it. She had always been so lucky when we played in fun and he forced her to play to support him."

The cloaked figure drew nearer and nearer till now if Miss Tulloch had stepped back she must have brushed against her; but she was too eager to think of anything but the answer to her question.

"Why don't you tell me? Do you think I don't know all? Do you think that I would allow her to be harmed? She knows I would not. My twin, my darling. When they told me that he—that wicked man had so influenced her that she forged my name to get the money I would so gladly have given her, I sent them to find her and tell her that I forgave her, and they brought me back word that she had fled to America. You see I know all, and I am seeking her to beg her to come back to me and begin a new life. Now if you know where she is I implore you to tell me, for I can never rest till I hold my sister in my arms and tell her she is forgiven!"

A half suppressed cry from the cloaked watcher made the captain raise his eyes, and with an echoing cry he started back.

There, looking over Miss Tulloch's shoulder, was another face the exact counterpart of her own.

The cry made Miss Tulloch turn, and for a moment she stood face to face with her double, then with a joyous cry she sprang towards the watcher, her twin sister.

"Louise! Louise!" but ere she could reach her the erring Louise Tulloch, without a word, bounded upon the taffrail, and with one glance at her sister, threw herself into the sea.

Seizing the now frenzied girl in his arms, as she would have plunged after her unfortunate sister, Capt. Gordon roused the ship with the cry of "Man overboard!"

In an incredibly short space of time a boat was lowered, but it was too late; no trace of the lost woman was seen, and after an hour's fruitless search the ship went on her way.

Months after Capt. Gordon learned the sister's sad story from the lips of the woman who was then his happy wife. A story of weakness and suffering of a foolish girl made the tool of a base man and of a young life blighted: but saddest of all, the ending of that life just when forgiveness was at hand and in the oblivion of a new world a new career could have been commenced and the past atoned for.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

ARE THEY GLAD!

[Congregationalist.]

If she were here
To take my hand, and ask, "What is it dear?"
She would not see the wrinkles on my face,
Nor note the silver where the gold had place;
Upon my faded lip she'd leave a kiss,
And whisper, "Darling," and she would not miss
The vanished rose: or, is she did, would say,
"How you have ripened since I went away!"
The blemishes that others might despise
Would still be beautiful to mother's eyes.
If she were here.
She would not mind the changes; if a tear
Should fill my eye, I know that she would see.
And give sweet consolation unto me;
Yet, in her heart, some things would little heed,
Knowing how much their discipline I need.
And so, I think, though heaven be not far,
And friends can see us even as we are,
They fail to bend, like us, to motherhood,
Because they know how all things work for good.

—*Julia May.*

"FLURIDY ANN."

OR HOW MOONSHINING WAS STOPPED IN BEAR COVE.

BY WILLIAM PERRY BROWN, AUTHOR OF "DARTHULA; A STORY OF THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS," ETC.

[Written for the Oregonian.]

When the peddler, after showing his wares, asked "of he could git ter stay all night?" Aunt Rindy promptly said no, and glared down upon him as he sat upon the front step, in thorough disapproval of his presence and his goods. But from behind Aunt Rindy's back Fluridy Ann gave the peddler a meaning look, and pulled her aunt back into the kitchen.

"Now Aunt Rindy, you done promise me that ef I put in the fillin', and got that piece of linsey outen that thar loom for Jeb Naylor's wife by Saturday night, I mout hev a new neckercher. Didn't ye, now?"

"I said ye could git one outen the store, gal. I hevn't said nothin' about your a pesterin' of me along of a lazy tramp, that nobody knows what he's up to. I jest 'low he's nuthin' more nor less than a spy for the revenoos, and ef I on'y know'd it, he'd not git outen Bear Cove with a hull bone inside or his skin."

"Way, Aunt Rindy, 'pears like yer a s'picionin' every one that comes along. They can't all on 'em be revenoos. You didn't useter be that way. This feller's got some master fine neckerchers. Thar all yeller and red. Ef we uns let him stay I kin git one powerful cheap."

Fluridy Ann spoke pleadingly. She was plump and fair haired, with freckled yet rosy face—a true 20-year-old child of the mountains. Aunt Rindy was tall, raw-boned and muscular, with an ascetic, severe cast of feature, and the wild eyes of a dervish. Since her son had been carried off to the Nashville penitentiary, after several years of moonshining that concluded with open defiance to the federal authorities, and the wounding of a deputy marshal, the old woman had become morbidly suspicious toward strangers, though fond, in her own stern way, of those about her. Next after Jase, Fluridy Ann was her favorite, yet she now remained obdurate to her niece's entreaties.

"Ye mout es well shet up, Fluridy Ann," she said, setting her square jaws firmly. "He shan't stay hyar, and that settles hit. Her ye forgot Jase, and him a lovin' ye as he did? Do ye pintedly low es I'm a goin' ter let one of these yer strange fellers stop hyar agin, a pertendin' to be this and that, fer ter git ter spy and pry around and fetch yer own brothers into trouble same they uns did Jase? S-s-s-h! Ef ye say a nuther word I'll tek and slap ye over."

Fluridy Ann colored, stammered and hesitated under this tirade, but just then a woman came hurriedly into the cabin, past the peddler, who still sat there, softly whistling to himself.

"Aunt Rindy," she cried breathlessly, "Abe's wife hes jest tuk another one of them spells. Abe's gone—you know where—and of suthin' nist done master quick, she won't come outen hit. You know what to do fer hem. I never was no hand at them things. I'll stay here with Fluridy Ann."

Aunt Rindy did not come back. Her services in confinement in the cabin took possession of them all. The bell rang. Time to let down the bars. But Jase and Abe's two brothers set in, and the old woman by instinct reverted to the days of her own girlhood. Then her features, softened by memories of the past, resumed their habitual severity. Fluridy Ann, after a two days' search, had wandered back to the cabin at the end of the second night. Shortly after the peddler left the cove, and was seen depting lean-to's and cabins on his way to Aunt Rindy's. He left the mouth of the cove towers. The lofty shoulder of Bear nut mountain, inclined in the middle to its summit, with lower down, its scarred ridges, broad shadowy coves, deep gorges dividing the hollow, and widen out into fertile coves at the base.

Far toward the east a lofty mountain, sharply serrated peaks with forests lined against the [illegible] or more of lesser [illegible] flat and indistinguishable. Here and there, from a cabin door, a faint, white streak of smoke curled into invisibility of the upper air.

The two women, and the peddler on the little porch, [illegible] sylvan illustration of [illegible] The tinkle of cow-bells [illegible] with the voice of [illegible] wind's sigh, relieved [illegible] the savage isolation of the scene.

The peddler talked [illegible] ing his remarks principally to Aunt Rindy, who seemed lost in wonder over the [illegible] ous adventures in the great out

do for her. I never was ... times. Bit skears me ... Aunt Rindy was ... decisive in speech. ... tle and a bunch of ... board," and left the house, saying:

"I allays know'd ye was a ... You stay byar with Floridy Ann, ... both don't run that char peddler ... again I git back, I'll pintedly skin him ... and you 'uns too."

As she passed the peddler she said to ... git ter stay byar ter night, and I don't ... nary bit of argyin' over it neither."

"Old woman seems a leetle testy ... strungers," he remarked to the two ... who stood silently watching him after ... Rindy's departure.

"She hev erbleeged ter hev a good ... ter be," said Floridy Ann.

"I reckon she thinks I'm a revenue ... But thar ain't ary bit of that to, and I ... want ter stop byar of you'uns 'il I git ... plum were out, and hits late, and ... ye well."

"We don't charge people nothin' ... keepin' uns of 'em," said she with a ... of hospitable pride. "But you can't ... Thish yer's Aunt Rindy's house and ... lows fer ye ter go."

Floridy Ann's eyes still glanced nigh... at the "reckerchers" and he, noting ... gaze, selected one of the ... it round her shoulders, sayin...

"Thar's one for you. I don't ... nothin' for hit. I seen ye wanted ... now you'll just let me stop, won't ye?"

Sh'manthy had gone into the ... her. S'manthy had gone into the ... He placed his face close to Floridy ... and looking her squarely in the eyes ... repeated in a slightly changed voice:

"You'll jest let me stop—you will, know."

The girl gave him a quick, frighte... look, while her face grew pale, ... a revulsive flash of color, she fled into ... kitchen without a word.

"I reckon I kin git ter stop," he said ... himself as he resumed his seat.

Shortly after that they had supper.

The bright moon flooded the lofty re... cesses of Bear Cove in a soft, silvery hue. The liquid babble of Deep creek, re-sou... sized by the distant roar of the falls at the furnace mill a mile below, rose out of ... seen depths beneath the ragged ... to Aunt Rindy's little cabin clang... the cove towered the lofty slopes of ... nut mountain, bathed in filmy radiance to its summit, while lower down, between its scarred ridges, broad shadows concealed the deep gorges dividing the bolder spurs that widen out into fertile coves at its foot.

Far toward the east a lofty outline of sharply serrated peaks were faintly outlined against the horizon, though the snow or mere of lesser ridges intervening ... flat and indistinguishable beneath the moon. Here and there, from some creek bottom, faint, white streaks of mist curled upward into invisibility of the upper air.

The two women and the peddler sat on the little porch, unregardful of this sylvan illustration of majestic quietude. The tinkle of cow and sheep bells mingling with the voice of Deep creek and the faint wind's sigh, relieved yet did not dissipate the savage isolation of the scene.

The peddler talked incessantly, addressing his remarks principally to S'manthy, who seemed lost in wonder over his marvelous adventures in the great outer world she had never seen and had heard but little of. Floridy Ann remained silent, yet seldom removed her eyes from his heavily bearded face as he rattled carelessly on.

At length he expressed a desire to retire. He was shown into a little shed room at the rear of the cabin. A small window, a new hole cut through the logs, opened upon it, had. He turned to Floridy Ann, who had shown him out there, and said:

"I jest know'd yer'd 'low fer me ter stay in spite of yer anne."

Floridy Ann glanced round to see that S'manthy was not within hearing, and whispered:

"Be you really one of them ther reporters?"

He shook his head negatively, eyeing her steadily the while.

"I'm you," she whispered, with a ... some intense utterance, "air you—does ... know?—"

She stammered, then paused.

"Don't you pester yourself, child," he... plied, mysteriously. "Hit air all right an... hit air bound to come out all right."

Aunt Rindy's voice and footstep were ... audible at the front of the house. Floridy Ann in alarm pushed the peddler into his room, closed the door, and glided swiftly into the front room.

"Air that thar feller gone?" she asked.

"How did ye leave Cindy?" inquired Floridy Ann, hurriedly.

"She air powerful meechin' and poor, but she's better. And so ye packed him off, did ye?"

"N-no. He 'lowed that he was plum tuckered out, and we'uns jest couldn't git shet of him nohow."

"Where is he?" asked Aunt Rindy, sternly.

"He's done gone ter bed in the shed room. Now don't ye pester him, Aunt Rindy," said Floridy Ann, as the old woman started up. "He can't hurt nothin' ner no one in thar, and I jest know that folks 'll say we'uns is powerful mean fer ter turn off a poor fellow jist because he's a stranger."

The old woman glared at her niece, then noticing the "reckercher" the peddler had given her still around her neck, she laughed harshly, but relinquished her purpose of still turning him off, saying:

"Hit air plain ter see what hats won ye ter let him stop. But ef anything happens ter Abe and the boys at the still, you'll pesters ter Abe and the boys at the still, you'll pesters ter Abe and the boys at the still, you'll pintedly be ter blame. Member how my poor Jase—"

"Don't I remember him, Aunt Rindy?" she cried brokenly. "Ain't I all'ays thinkin' about him?"

"Thar, thar, child, we'll git ter bed and mebbe nuthin' bad 'll come outen thish yer feller after all."

The old woman spoke less sternly and led the way inside. Yet after all the inmates of the cabin had retired she lay awake with her eyes fixed on the door of the peddler's room murmuring inaudibly to herself.

The moon at last sank behind Chestnut mountain. A fading film of light lingered over the summit, toward which the broadening shadow from below crept slowly upward.

The peddler lay awake, watching from the window the mist that hovered over Deep creek, and round the pine tops clinging to the cliffs on the opposite side of Bear Cove, and beheld, as the cloudlets faded, the increasing twinkle of stars over the brow of the mountain.

S'manthy seemed ter know one," he said to herself, "an' then again she didn't. But the balance of 'em ackchilly looked ter run me if."

After a while he fumbled about his face and removed his beard, disclosing youthful features, clean-shaved and weather-beaten. Then he raised again long and ... the black outline of the mountain. ... clock in the cabin tolled off the hour of eight. Shortly thereafter he took ... night. Shortly thereafter he took ... far up the mountain side waved ... back and forth.

"The boys seem ter be expecting of me," he muttered. "I'm jabous ter ... they'uns 'll recognize me any better ... yer with me."

He rose quietly, replacing his beard, ... on his other garments and ... riously through the window. Had he been listening closely he might have heard a slight sound as of some one moving within the house. But, intent on his own purposes, he stole across the little clearing and entered the forest by a winding trail, like one familiar with the surroundings. He soon came to a mountain spring, where the clear water bubbled up from a ... solid rock. There he sat down as ... and waited.

A light footstep ... upon the grass-... eliy path, and through ... the dim outline of a woman's form.

"Floridy Ann ... ye boys bev done left this fer ye," she ... tastily, "but I wasn't ter give it ter ye ... I knowed ye understood the signal." ... a match and bending over, read ... following rude scrawl on a dirty piece ... yellow wrapping paper:

"Ter-morrow nite thar will be five bush-... for ye at the kave in the gap."

"Well child," said he, looking at her, "there'll be any moonshine ready fer me ter-morrow night. I reckon the old ... won't let me stop round byar. She ... 'lows I'm a drunken jubcon."

"Ah—all of we uns didn't know ex who and ... she reely finds out ... be. When she reely finds out ... whisky hit'll be all right. I ... I've ever seed you before, but ... that it, I was sorter in hopes ... be able ter tell us suthin' con... the old woman's son, Jase——"

She stopped abruptly, and had there been ... might have seen a bright ... flushing her face.

"Jase! Don't ye reely know me after ... Floridy Ann?"

... another match and removed the ... She uttered a slight scream, then, ... instant he had her clasped firmly ... she sighed forth brokenly:

"I—I oughter a knowed ye, but I ... I wasn't sure. We didn't ... time was out yet."

... a pardon from the gunner. ... turned agin me, hev ye, Floridy ... of my being four years in the pen?"

... answer she nestled yet closer in ... then looking up, said:

"What will Aunt Rindy say when she ... what you she almost drove outen ...

They talked in whisper, yet they did not ... a stealthy step that rustled the dry ... some distance behind them and that ... recededly as they retraced their ... toward the house. At the edge of the ... they separated, the seeming peddler ... his room first. Then Floridy Ann, ... clucks flashed exhilaratingly and a ... her lips sought her own couch.

... darkness she went to Aunt Rindy's ... and found, to her alarm, that it was ... occupied. S'manthy's heavy breathing ... audibly notable. With vague misgiv... Floridy Ann sat down on the side of ... and listened. Could the stern old ... whose maternal tenderness had so ... itself beneath morbidly nourished ... of the motives of the outside ... in general a nice her son's imprison... she be bent on sinister designs ... fend of night against the stranger. ... Aunt Rindy have followed them?

... Floridy Ann became much alarmed. The ... was correct, as they expressed it, "locked in the ... and was hardly responsible at times ... Her nervous temperament ... physique also rendered her capa... desperate measure an ungovern... philanthropic impulse might dictate. ... reflected with a throbbing heart ... hour went by. Aunt Rindy did ... At last she heard the door of ... room softly opened and a faint ... of light cast her eye through the ... between the logs.

... realizing what she did, she stole ... back passage and beheld Aunt ... standing over the peddler's bed, with ... knife kept in one hand and a ... in the other. The red glare ... revealed her features set in an ... of malevolent ferocity.

... she really jesane?

... peddler, with his beard on, was ... upon his bed, fully dressed. As ... Ann, suppressing a desire to ... rushed forward and grasped Aunt ... uplifted arm, the young man opened ... and looked dazedly at them.

... woman, seized by a sudden fury, ... released her arm, but as the knife ... the girl flung herself upon the ... shrieking:

"Run air one Jase, Aunt Rindy! ... my life!—"

... ended in a gasp and moan. The ... frenzied woman stood paralyzed, ... realizing the meaning of those words, ... the murderous effect of her own act, ... the peddler pulled off his concealing ... and, bending over the wounded girl, ... her:

"What hev ye done, mother? I'm Jase, ... ye done killed Floridy Ann."

... Rindy glared at her son's familiar ... for the effort to adjust this appalling ... of circumstances was too much ... wandering faculties. With a wild ... that ended in meaningless laughter ... turned, and with the knife still in her ... left the house.

... young man called lustily for help. ... surprised and horror struck, ... in. Floridy Ann had swooned away ... the sod was red with the blood she had ... offered in her lover's behalf.

* * * * * * *

... Abe and his brothers returned three ... later from their night's work at the ... recretly hid away in a cave far up on ... side of Chestnut mountain, they found ... and S'manthy hanging over the ... girl, almost oblivions of Aunt ... disappearance.

... Aunt Floridy Ann had received was a ... but not fatal one. Jase, realizing ... had been incurred to save him from ... another one, in his own rough way be... Floridy Ann to live for his sake.

... action made ye put on that thar ... and come right home byur a ped... she asked feebly, as she lay with ... hand clasped in both of his, while ... made "sassafras tea" and bathed ... "ter keep the fever off."

... when I got inter the pen at Nash... I don't I'd come 'yeer 'sguised like, ... what you'uns all dun't of a man ... been in the chain gang. Then ——"

... together knowed what Aunt Rindy ... would think about ye," interrupted ... Ann fondly. "You never done ... mean Jase, and I know ye never ...

... I'ah ter peddlin' on the way byur ... some money for you and me ter get ... on. I met Abe's partner in Sweet... and he knowed me and give me the ... signs, and I writ ter Abe'co that I was ...

... now yer byur, Jase," she said, anx... "I want yer ter quit this yer moon... Hit's bro't you and all on us inter ... enough, and sit's jest run Aunt ... plum distracted. Abe says he is go... quit; he told Cindy so, and I want you ... promise me, Jase, that ye'll quit of ... ery sight. Think of me, and your ... mammy gone clar crazy about ye, ever ... you was tuk off."

... promised. Floridy Ann smiled her ... Rindy, and, motioning for him to bend ... their lips met in a true lover's kiss.

Aunt Rindy did not come back. As Floridy Ann's condition improved, a renewed anxiety took possession of them all.

... had gone home to his own sick wife, ... Jase and Abe's two brothers set out in ... of the old woman by daylight.

... up on one of the wildest spurs of ... loftiest mountain, where the rugged slopes ... abruptly in to a jagged precipice known ... Arthur's Cliff," her body was found ... a two days' search, half submerged in ... shallow pool of water lying beneath the ... rocks. Whether she had fallen from ... cliffs while abstractedly wandering ... or whether she had deliberately ended ... existence under the belief that, in striv... to slay her own son, she had killed one ... dearly less dear to her, will never be known.

... Jase's twin brother Rafe fell ... the cliff and killed himself, a-huckle... "more'n ten years ago," whispered ... Abe's brothers to the other.

... the dread significance thus at... to this spot had operated upon the ... distracted conceptions with fatal ... like that of the serpent upon its ... and helpless victim.

... time Jase and Floridy Ann were ... Rest. But there was no more moonshine ... in Bear Cove, and the mid... signal lights on Chestnut mountain ... forever. — [Copyrighted. All ... reserved.

DON'T WRITE A BOOK.

Much Vexation and Usually very Poor Pay.

Some of the Manifold Trials of Authors and Something about Contracts and Profits—The Former Stiff and the Latter Slim.

The troubles and vicissitudes of authorship have been frequently dilated upon in autobiographies, says the New York *Times*. The struggle to find a publisher; the dickering with and the imagined injustice of the aforesaid publisher; the sad experience with the critics; the comparatively small remuneration of authorship as compared to general literary work, and, finally, the quarrels and disagreements between authors and publishers—all these subjects have been frequently treated. But there is one vexation that the writer of books undergoes that has not been elucidated, namely, the requests he receives from friends for a copy of his work; and not only from friends, but from charitable institutions seeking to enlarge their libraries, or from institutions desirous of founding libraries. It is a common belief that an author is entitled to as many copies of his work as he sees fit to ask the publisher for. While flattering to the author's vanity to be thus in demand, the requests reveal even by authors of little renown, if honored, will often deprive him of all his profits from the copy-right, for, beyond a stipulated number of copies given to him by the publisher, he has to pay the trade price for all other copies of his work. Generally inexperienced or unthinking authors "give away" with these representative books all their profits, unless, indeed, a work reaches several editions. All writers of reputation can tell amusing stories of the requests under various and absurd pretexts received for copies of their works from all sorts of persons whom they never met or institutions of which they never heard. The experienced author, looking to the main chance of the profits on his publisher's returns, pays no attention to these requests, having become accustomed to them, but the ambitious young author finds it impossible to turn a deaf ear to appeals so flattering to his vanity, as the requests are generally couched in the most adulatory terms.

Each publishing house has a form of contract peculiar to itself in its style and phraseology, but the conditions are generally the same in this country. In England it is not uncommon for authors and publishers to bring out the works of the former on shares, equally dividing its profits and expenses, but in this country it is the rule that the publishers issue the work at their own risk and expense, paying the author a royalty on conditions named. The chief difference in the contracts of the publishers in this country is that the authors shall assign them the right to take out the copyright, or that the author himself shall hold it. In either case there is a stipulation that if, at the expiration of a certain period, generally two years or five years, the publishers do not find the publication of the work profitable, they can discontinue, destroy the plates and sell the books on hand at auction or for old paper, giving the author the option of buying both at cost price or for deduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. the copyright being assigned to him or reverted to him. In both countries a stipulated number of copies are given to the author; any more he can obtain under contract at the trade or retail price. This number varies from six to twelve copies, on which it is stipulated no royalty is to be paid, as also on the number distributed by the publisher in his discretion to the critics for review. In some cases the publisher reserves the right to exempt from royalty copies sent as samples to schools and institutions which might need the work. Statements are made to the author semi-annually, and the amount due him paid four months thereafter, and then if he has been liberal in complying with the requests from friends and institutions he finds to his dismay that the credit balances the debit account, and there is nothing coming to him, or maybe that he is in debt to the publisher beyond the six or twelve copies allowed him.

A company of authors recently told some very amusing stories of their experience with book bargain. A biographical writer and traveler received a request for a copy of the biography of a deceased statesman from an old man in the remote West on the plea that the supplicant had in his youth seen the distinguished subject of his biography and would like to familiarize himself with his life. An institution in a small village in Connecticut wanted the work donated as a nucleus of a biographical library, stating that the funds appropriated for that purpose were only to be applied to "current literature." A novelist, charged with selecting his characters from real life, was requested by a woman in a country village to send him the book that he might see for himself the truth of the intimation that he had been caricatured, adding that if he had been he would sue for libel.

There is, by the way, nolause in all the contracts that the writer assumes the responsibility of any libel suits or cases of infringement of copyright, binding himself "that the said work contains no matter which is in violation of any other copyright, or which is scandalous or libelous." The same author received a request from an elderly spinster in a country village down East for a copy, in view of the fact that he had used her family name in the work, while a man wrote from a mining town in Montana for a copy, that he might see for himself how truthful the scenes of his boyhood had been portrayed, assuming from the accidentally chosen name that the imaginary place was his own native village in another state. The author of a scientific treatise was asked for a copy by a poor boy, who wanted to enlighten himself on a subject he confessed he was entirely ignorant of. A poet was petitioned for a volume, because it might provide the applicant with lines of copy in the young ladies' albums. Many of the institutions preface their requests by intimating that the author might like to add his volume to their library, and seek to excite his vanity by stating there is a great inquiry for the work. Some of the institutions offer to make the author a life member if he will donate a set of his works or agree to send them a copy of all his future works.

Adding the deduction in his royalty on the work, if sold, and its cost to him to the mail expenses the liberal or in considerate author can consume the percentage coming to him from the publisher by complying with these requests. The account he receives is very explicit, and is divided into statements of books on hand at the last statement, volumes given away or sold not subject to royalty, and the balance on hand. Then follows a statement of the account with the author of books sold subject to royalty, sold subject to reduced royalty, and sold to author. Every copy of the edition is accounted for, like the seats in a theater when a return is made to the star. Editions, it may be stated, vary. Formerly an edition was reckoned at 1000 copies. Many publishers issue 2500 as an edition, although the edition really consists of the number of copies consecutively printed, and may run as high as 10,000. The author's royalty averages 10 per cent. on the retail prices. Other clauses in the contract which may interest the reader provide that the cost of alterations in the type or plates after the delivery of the manuscript above $50 are charged to the author if made by him; that no insurance on the work shall be effected on joint account; that if the plates or forms shall be rendered valueless by fire or otherwise the publisher has the option to reproduce them or surrender the copyright; that no royalty is to be paid on volumes destroyed by fire or water; that the author must share with the publisher the expenses of any suit he may bring for infringement of copyright and as well receive an equal share of the profits arising therefrom; that the author or his heirs agree to renewals of the copyright under the same terms. In charging to the author alterations in the type or plates above $50 expenditure the publisher often saves himself from considerable expense, as many authors are inclined to completely rewrite their proof. It is alleged that a well-known author, who never makes any alterations in his proof, always claims the $50 allowed for such from his publishers.

The main point in the publisher's agreement with the author in this country is that he shall publish the work at his own risk and expense, and compel him to share his loss if there is any. It is needless to add that the publisher never "gives away" any copies that will cost him anything in his accounting with the author. Usually works of travel or biography have a steady, if limited, permanent demand, while novels flourish for a season and those unsold find their way to the junk shop. The plates are never destroyed as long as there is a prospect of a demand for the work. When the demand ceases the plates are melted for recasting, and frequently a demand springing up from some ephemeral cause the work is reset.

England when the Romans Came.

Macmillan's Magazine.

At the first coming of the Romans by far the larger part of the country was probably covered with wood. During the centuries of Roman occupation some of the less dense parts of the woodland were cleared. In driving their magnificent straight highways through the country the Roman legionaries felled the trees for seventy yards on each side of them to secure them from the arrows of a lurking foe. So stupendous was the labor involved in this task that they gladly avoided forests where that was possible, and sometimes even swung their roads to right or left to keep clear of these formidable obstacles. For many hundreds of years after the departure of the legions vast tracts of primeval forest remained as impenetrable barriers between different tribes. In these natural fastnesses the wolf, brown bear and wild boar still found a secure retreat. Even as late as the twelfth century the woods to the north of London swarmed with wild boars and wild oxen. Everywhere, too, the broken men of the community retook themselves to these impenetrable retreats where they lived by the chase, and whence they issued for plunder and bloodshed. All that are able to swallow will be restored to perfect health; and if the saturated pills are forced down the throats of those that cannot swallow, they will flap their wings and crow in your face."

Chicken Cholera.

Terre Haute, Champaign Co., Ohio.

I received about ten days ago five very fine Polish chickens. A few days ago I noticed that two of them had something like the roup, and their throats seemed to be nearly stopped up and made wheezing sound at each respiration. One of them was not able to walk, or even stand on its feet. I took a small piece of bread, say about half an inch square, and saturated it with St. Jacobs Oil, and fed it to them, once in the morning and again in the evening. The next morning when I went out to look at them I could not tell which of the five chickens had been sick.

CHAS. F. POWELL, P. M.

Hog Cholera.

Cherry Camp West Va.

St. Jacobs Oil is the best remedy known to me for Hog Cholera. Put a tea-spoonful to each animal twice a day. I think that anyone trying it will find it beneficial.

E. M. ROBINSON.

Chicken Cholera.

Rev. T. S. Brooke, pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Clarksburg, W. Va., says: "I saturated a piece of bread size of my thumb with St. Jacobs Oil and forced it down the throat of a chicken sick with the pip. I strapped it with some adhesive plaster, then nothing else. They all—seven in all—were well."

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Dallas	6:70 PM	Sheridan	10:7 AM
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LEAVE		LEAVE	
Portland	6:30 AM	Coburg	6:30 AM
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West Side	9:02 AM	Lebanon	7:33 AM
Lebanon	9:28 AM	West Side	10:1 AM
Brownsville	10:25 AM	Silverton	10:50 AM
Coburg (arrive)	10:25 PM	Portland (arrive)	5:15 PM

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STR. TELEPHONE

LEAVES ALDER STREET TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6:45 A. M.—or Sunday at 8 A. M. Returning leaves Astoria, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound, and at Astoria with the Gen. Miles for Ilwaco, Oysterville and Grey's Harbor.

Connections at Portland with O. & C. and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City Boats, and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SMELY, Agent, Portland.

U. B. SCOTT, Pres't. Telephone No. 351.

Steamer Isabel,

COMMENCING MAY 23, 1887, WILL LEAVE Central Dock, at foot of Washington st., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for DAYTON, at 7 o'clock A. M. Leave Dayton for Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or at Central Dock.

CAPT. J. B. TACKABERY, Master.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENCY.

Tickets from all parts of Europe to place of destination in the United States, and vice versa, at lowest rates. Apply to C. P. FLUGER, General Agent, 123 Third st., Portland, Oregon. Hallie

COWLITZ ROUTE—FOR Fine ... on Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. "Gov. Kellogg," 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. "Toledo." Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. Dock at foot of Taylor st.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STEAMER LURLINE OF VANCOUVER.

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

INSURANCE.

OREGON FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO OF PORTLAND.

Cash Assets, - - $353,279 15

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 Stark St.

F. F. BEACH, President. J. McCRAKEN, Vice Pres.
J. K. ELLERBIN, Sec'y. JULIUS LOEWENBERG, Treasurer.

The Northwest Fire & Marine Insurance Company

No. 5 Washington St., Portland, Or.

CAPITAL $300,000

DIRECTORS:

J. McCraken, F. K. Arnold, F. E. Beach,
Frank M. Warren, C. H. Prescott, F. Eggert,
J. K. Ellerbin.

Money to Loan on Approved Real Estate Security. 12m

NORTHERN ASS'CE CO., Engl'd.
SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INS. CO., Scot'd.

Combined Cash Assets $30,000,000.

THOMPSON & RIGGEN, Agents, 22dtf 48 Stark st., Portland, Or.

UNION INSURANCE CO.

Fire and Marine.

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital : : : : : : $750,000

AGENCY OREGON DIVISION, No. 9 Stark St.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $2,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition) $375,000
Deposit in Oregon $150,000

Agency in Portland at No. 1 First street.

PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company OF OREGON.

OFFICE:
Room 12, Portland Savings Bank Build'g,
(cor. Second and Washington Sts.

OFFICERS:

ALLEN NOYES, ... President
H. L. PITTOCK, ... Vice President
BENJ. I. COHEN, ... Secretary
(P. O. Box 294)

Act as general agents, trustees or attorney for individuals or corporations.

Negotiate bonds and makes advances on mortgages or collaterals.

Rents property, invests and cares for the same, making collections or otherwise attending to details.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with skilled attorney to prosecute all suits for rents.

Pays taxes, city assessment and insurance premiums.

Effects insurance policies and other valuable papers; also keeps at moderate charges.

Collects rents of real estate, interest, dividends, bills, accounts or mortgage.

Receives and safely keeps wills in burglar-proof vaults, without charge.

Acts as registering and transfer agents for the stocks and bonds of other corporations.

All trust funds are held separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and legally administered.

Correspondence solicited.

Further information and terms as may be obtained on application in person or by letter.

Board of Directors.

Allen Noyes,	H. L. Pittock,	A. E. Hildreth,
W. W. Spaulding,	A. M. Smith,	J. G. Clarke,
I. Sam Cohen,	A. Meldrum,	Wm. M. Gregory,
Cleveland Rockwell,	Charles H. Woodward.	

Commercial National Bank OF PORTLAND.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

President ..... D. P. THOMPSON
Vice President ..... H. M. WADE
Cashier ..... R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier ..... H. C. WORTMAN

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER, sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest.

EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections Receive Prompt Attention. 23

FRANK DEKUM, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice Pres't. | H. G. STRATTON, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

C. P. Thompson,	W. K. Smith,	W. E. Burrell,
S. A. Ingham,	C. A. Dolph,	Ward B. Stevens,
E. J. Lefferty,	S. M. Wade,	Cleveland Rockwell.
Frank Dekum,	Geo. H. Durham,	

S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

THE Portland National Bank.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS OPEN to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID, ... President
ERR. BUPPE DEGALLE ..... Vice President
WM. LOWE, ... Acting Cashier

London and San Francisco Bank, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves $5,500,000

Head Office, 63 Old Broad st., London.

This bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 43 First st.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital $1,858,000
Reserve $600,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria; this bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

VAN B. DEGASHMUT, President. JUDGE W. W. THAYER, Vice-President. D. E. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business; allows Interest on Deposits as follows:

On 3 months certificates 1 per cent
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.

Directors:

Judge W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck, H. Tibbetts,
Hon. Richard Williams, Happ Kaufman,
Van B. DeGashmut, C. H. Dodd.
Gen. R. Markle, Jr.

THE SOLICITORS' COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $500,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN in amounts to suit, on improved farms and city property in Oregon and Washington Territory.

J. CARROLL McCAFFREY, Resident Manager,

Office 29 Stark St., Portland, Oregon.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

61 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits,

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5% "
Nine months, 5% "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 in 11 Years.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to

WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

First National Bank OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

President ..... HENRY FAILING
Vice President ..... H. W. CORBETT
Cashier ..... C. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier ..... H. J. CORBETT

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.

SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND, OR.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

President ..... JAMES STEEL
Vice President ..... J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier ..... L. A. MAGNUM

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

MARKETS.

W. W. SPAULDING

(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)

CORNER FIRST AND MADISON STS.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats. 6m

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market, Portland

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat cattle

PACIFIC MARKET.

H. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE!

Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Fort Scott, Chicago, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.

VIA ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. ... is the Only Line Running

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Pullman Palace Dining Cars (Meals ...)
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleeping Cars (free of charge),
from Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

WITH ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS,

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars

Leave Portland at 7:15 A. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis at 7:30 P. M. and St. Paul at 8:00 P. M. fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 5:15 P. M., connecting with Coos Bay line at all points on Puget Sound.

OSGP. H. PEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 0 Washington st., Portland.

PORTLAND, ASTORIA & PACIFIC RAILROAD

225 Miles Shorter!
20 Hours Less Time!

Accommodations Unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety.

Fares and Freights via Yaquina and the Oregon Development Co's Steamships much less than by any other route between all points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

(Except Sunday)

Leave Yaquina, 6:30 A. M. Leave Albany, 12:20 P. M.
Arrive Corvallis, 8:30 A. M. Arrive Dayton, 1:00 P. M.
Arrive Albany, 10:30 A. M. Arrive Yaquina, 5:30 P. M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

Fare between Corvallis and Albany or Yaquina and San Francisco:

Cabin ..... $15 | Steerage $10

WM. M. ROAG, General Manager. C. C. HOGUE, Acting G. P. & T. Agt., Corvallis, Or.

Oregon Development Co.'s Line

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN

YAQUINA & SAN FRANCISCO!

Connecting at Yaquina with the trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company.

SAILING DATES

FROM YAQUINA	FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Willamette, Sat. ..... May 21	Willamette, Wed. ..... May 18
Ran dolph (steam schr.) ..... May 28	Ran dolph (steam schr.) ..... May 25
Arrive Corvallis, Tues. ..... June 7	Arrive Albany, Wed. ..... June 8
Willamette, Sat. ..... June 4	Willamette, Tues. ..... May 31
Eastern Oregon, Sat. ..... June 11	Eastern Oregon, Wed. ..... June 8
Willamette, Sat. ..... June 18	Willamette, Tues. ..... June 14
Arrive Corvallis, Tues. ..... June 28	Arrive Albany, Wed. ..... June 29
Willam

PACIFIC COAST.

Two Fishermen Drowned in the Clatsop Breakers.

NOTES FROM SALEM AND ALBANY.

The Oregon Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern—A Mysterious Murder—Smallpox on the Steamer Gaelic.

FROM ASTORIA.

Two Fishermen Drowned on Clatsop Spit—Unknown Body Found.

ASTORIA, May 21.—Gus Mattson, a Russian Finn, and his boat-puller, of fishing boat No. 12 of the Cutting Packing Company, were drowned in the breakers off Clatsop spit Friday night. The body of Mattson and the boat and net came ashore at the wreck of the Clairmore on Clatsop beach. The funeral was held to-day.

The body of an unknown man was found floating at Scarborough head, and was brought to town this evening.

The Idaho took cannery supplies and sailed for Alaska at 2. P. M.

FROM SALEM.

Death of E. L. Bristow—Incorporation Articles Filed.

SALEM, May 21.—E. L. Bristow died in this city to-day at 11 o'clock, A. M., aged 55 years, after a lingering illness. Mr. Bristow was well known all over Oregon, and especially in the Willamette Valley. In the early pioneer days he came to this state from Illinois, and settled in Lane county, and has resided in Eugene, Salem and Portland ever since. He was at one time editor of the Salem *Mercury*, and for several years manager of the Portland *Standard*. He was a member in good standing of Auniversary lodge, I. O. O. F., of Salem, of which order he has also been grand master and grand patriarch. He leaves three children, all grown—two by his first and one by his second wife. He was poor in this world's *goods*, but was a man of spotless integrity. None could say aught against his character. He will be buried Monday, at 2 P. M., by the Odd Fellows.

The East Portland & Vancouver Railway and Ferry Company to-day filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. Incorporators: C. B. Bellinger, A. J. Knott and S. B. Wheat. Capital stock, $25,000.

A number of citizens met to-night at Capitol Engine hall, and appointed a general committee of arrangements for a 4th of July celebration. The necessary amount of money for the celebration has been pledged.

A game of baseball was played to-day between the Unions of Salem and the Chemawas of Chemawa. The score was 18 to 11 in favor of the latter.

The Oregonian Railway Company, whose shops and apparatus at Woodburn were levied upon by Sheriff Minto ten days ago for delinquent taxes for 1886, to-day paid the full amount, $1,504 98, to the sheriff.

A speed race at the fair grounds, between Inauguration colts of George Good, Lute Savage and Dr. Reynolds, and a Pathfinder colt of John Griffith, was attended by quite a crowd. Dr. Reynold's colt took the first heat, but the Pathfinder won the next two.

FROM ALBANY.

Chicago & Northwestern Men Talking of Buying the O. P.

ALBANY, May 21.—Much speculation has of late been indulged in concerning the future of the Oregon Pacific railroad and its connection with the Chicago & Northwestern. It seems now that the tardiness in the work of construction eastward from this city was due to pending negotiations between these two companies. Telegrams have been frequently exchanged during the past few days between Wm. M. Hoag, of this city, and Col. T. E. Hogg, of New York, principal owners of the Oregon Pacific, concerning these negotiations. It is ascertained from reliable information that the pending business is nothing more nor less than the transfer of the Oregon Pacific to the Chicago & Northwestern. Those in a position to know of what they are talking state that a syndicate of ten men, with $1,000,000 each, making a capital stock of $10,000,000, are about to assume charge of the former road. These ten men are owners in the Chicago & Northwestern, among them being Wm. Blair, who visited Albany last summer and made a tour of inspection of the road from Albany to Yaquina bay, and the route in process of building eastward of this city. This information is very reliable, and it is certain that such negotiations are pending. The transfer, if consummated, would carry 200 acres of land adjoining this city, together with $35,000 worth of real estate in the city and vast water power privileges which were secured by the Oregon Pacific. With this amount of property invested here it is not surprising to hear that the new owners of the road have announced their intention to boom Albany.

Cowan & Cusick, owners of the Linn county bank, purchased to-day of Dr. F. O'Toole the corner on First and Broadalbin streets, containing sixty-seven feet front, paying $15,500.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

A Wonderful Growth in California During the Past Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The growth of the lumber trade in California during the past year has been remarkable. Since July last there has been a steady and growing demand for lumber, the increase being chiefly noted in the southern part of the state, and prices have advanced steadily.

"It Leats everything," said Secretary Preble, of the California lumber exchange, in speaking of the business activity since July last. "I've never seen things so lively before since I've been in business here. If we had ten ships more for the trade of the coast we could use them. The mills are running with full force, on full time. The largest mills at Tacoma and Port Blakely are turning out an average product of 450,000 feet of lumber a day. Every man at the mills is busy working ten hours a day. Figures I have show that about 220,000,000 feet of lumber of all kinds, redwood, pine and spruce, has been brought to this port since July last, but the growth of our trade here has been almost nothing as compared to the increase of shipments to south coast ports—San Diego, San Pedro and Santa Barbara. Up to a year ago the average amount sent from the north to these ports was about 40,000,000 feet, but during the year ending this month it has certainly been near 200,000,000."

TUNNEL DISASTER.

Nine Men Instantly Killed at Siskiyou Mountain on Thursday Night.

HENLEY, Cal., May 21.—News has reached here that at Siskiyou mountain tunnel Thursday night a large cave occurred which caught seven Chinamen and two white men. All were instantly killed.

NO ONE WAS KILLED.

HENLEY, May 21.—A report reached here yesterday that two white men and nine Chinamen were killed Thursday night by the caving in of the Siskiyou mountain tunnel. News was received to-day, however, that no one was killed by the accident.

CALIFORNIA.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The freshest thing in the way of railroad projects was unfolded today by a leading railroad contractor. He said that a party of surveyors was in the field, staking out a line from Boise City, Idaho, crossing the Oregon Short Line, and running southward into Nevada, traversing Elko and Lander counties in the latter state, to Battle Mountain, at the junction of the Central Pacific and Nevada Central. The track of the Nevada Central would then be used to Austin, Nev., when the line would be extended southward to Candelaria, on the Carson & Colorado railroad, which would serve as a passageway into California as far as Carro Gordo, Inyo county, from which point an extension to Mojave, there to connect with the Atlantic & Pacific and the Southern Pacific for Los Angeles and this city, would not be a difficult matter. By utilizing the two roads mentioned, only about 350 miles of track would have to be laid.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Mrs. ex-Governor Moody, Miss Moody and Miss Bush, of Salem, are in the city. They came here for the purpose of attending the commencement exercises of Mills college or seminary. Miss Edna Moody is one of the graduates. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached to-morrow by Dr. C. C. Stratton. The commencement exercises proper will be held next Wednesday.

John G. Howard, a son of Gen. O. O. Howard, was one of the graduates at Hopkins academy, North Oakland, yesterday.

W. H. Wadhams, of Portland, who came down to attend the convention of the Y. M. C. A., will remain in the city until next week. Between 1851 and 1865 he resided in or near San Francisco. Having therefore, many old friends here he has been pleasantly spending his time since the adjournment of the convention, in visiting them.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—This morning about 2 o'clock a man, since identified as a sailor named Carl Schuhman, was found lying on Jackson street, near Front. The man had been drinking, and was suffering from the effect of a small but deep wound in the left breast. The wound was apparently made with a penknife. He was at first taken to the police station, but when the wound was discovered he was conveyed to the hospital, where he later died. Fred Rosenbohn, barkeeper of a saloon kept by Mrs. Cristensen, 184 Jackson street, has been arrested on suspicion. He admits leaving the man on the sidewalk, but denies that he inflicted the wound. Rosenbohn is 38 years of age, the murdered man being about eight years younger.

IMMIGRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—During the past week 900 immigrants from the East have arrived in California by the Central and Southern Pacific railroads. The immigration association is in receipt of a communication from the representatives of about 100 persons in Iowa, who intend forming a colony, probably in Northern California or Southern Oregon. The writer of the letter states that he will be in this state either this month or next, to look for a location for the colony. The fact that trains are running within a few miles of the Oregon line has increased the number of intending settlers who are looking along or near the line of the new railroads for locations.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The steamer Willamette will leave to-morrow on the Canadian line, with 1,000,000 pounds of fleece. Among the shipments is one of 532,905 pounds to Boston, the value of which is $95,726. Another shipment of 74,748 pounds, valued at $16,650, is for Troy, and still another of 14,500 pounds, valued at $2,370, is for Hartford. Other freight has been taken aboard as follows: For St. Paul, 295 barrels of sugar, valued at $2950, with 1,350,000 pounds of sugar valued at $72,568, a portion of which will be reshipped to Omaha; for New York, twenty bundles of hides, valued at $2995.

SMALLPOX ON THE GAELIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Steamer Gaelic from China and Japan arrived outside this morning with smallpox on board. She is now coming into the harbor. No particulars are obtainable.

Before the vessel came to anchor she was boarded by a quarantine officer who, on investigation, found two cases of smallpox among the Chinese passengers aboard. She was at once placed in quarantine.

NEW LIME AND LUMBER CO.

Articles of incorporation of the Rockland Lime and Lumber Company were filed in the county clerk's office to-day. The company will engage in the manufacture of lime, and deal in whatever pertains thereto. They have subscribed the full amount of the $100,000 capital stock.

THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SURPLUS.

W. L. Lawry, San Francisco manager of the New Zealand loan and mercantile agency, has made a calculation, from latest advices, of the probable wheat surplus for foreign export from the Australian colonies. The result shows the surplus to be $8,200,000 bushels.

CRACKER COMPANIES AMALGAMATED.

The California and American Cracker Companies have been amalgamated into a company to be known as the American Biscuit Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

SHIPPING.

Arrived: Ship Dashing Wave, Tacoma; steamer Oregon, Portland. Cleared: Steamer Willamette, Victoria. Sailed: Steamer State of California, Astoria.

SEARCHING FOR A CHINESE MURDERER.

CHICO, May 21.—There has been quite a ripple of excitement here about Hong Di, the murderer of Mrs. Bullion some weeks ago. This morning the keeper of the Chico free bridge found on the bridge some property belonging to Hong Di, including his gun, hat and shoes, and some letters, in one of which he stated that he was going to drown himself in the river. The gun is said to have been identified as his, and tracks were traced across the bridge towards Chico. Sheriff Ball and numerous citizens have been searching for him.

A RAILROAD RUMOR DENIED.

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—The report that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was to build up the coast to San Francisco is denied by H. E. Wilkins and Williamson Dunn, prominent officials of the Santa Fe road, who state that the company is satisfied with the present arrangement, and will confine itself to Southern California for the present.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

TACOMA NEWS ITEMS.

TACOMA, May 21.—The Tacoma Rifle, Rod and Gun Club met to-night at the office of the Postal Telegraph Company and arranged a programme for a shooting tournament on the 5th and 6th of July. Crackemen from all parts of the territory are expected to participate.

One of the features of the grand jubilee on the 4th, 5th and 6th of July will be a big military display in which federal troops and territorial militia will appear in the "pomp and circumstance of war."

John M. Fuller of the First ward was to-day elected chief of police, to succeed McKay, retiring officer.

IDAHO.

THE BOARD OF TRADE PARTY.

SPOKANE FALLS, May 21.—The board of trade committee arrived at Coeur d'Alene City Thursday morning, and left the next morning at 9:30 for the Mission by special boat. They were delayed by an accident, and did not arrive at the Mission until 8 P. M., and left this morning for Wardner. The water is very high, and great fears were entertained that they would not get through, but they arrived at Wardner all right. The party are in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the long and tedious delay. They may be detained in Wardner, owing to high water.

STATE DISPATCHES.

PASSENGERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

YAQUINA, May 21.—The steamer Willamette Valley sailed for San Francisco this forenoon at 10:30 with a full cargo of grain and other freight, carrying the following passengers: First class—E. E. Bork, J. F. O'Connor, W. W. Colliver, Mrs. L. Mathews, J. Hartless, Dr. William G. N. Salts, G. H. B. Aldridge. Steerage—C. Brown, C. M. Brown, N. Johnson, J. Johnson, T. E. Collins, W. H. Filton, W. Seppick, J. L. Harvey, John Davis, H. Kirsch, wife and two children, J. W. Lawson.

MONTANA.

A DISHONEST STAGE-DRIVER.

BILLINGS, May 21.—A stage-driver on the route between here and Melsets has disappeared with quite a sum of money belonging to the stage company. Two certificates on the First National bank, payable to Jean Hedonville and H. Yon, for $4000 each, are also missing from the way pouch, and are supposed to have been taken by the missing John. Payment has been stopped.

CLEVELAND EXPLAINS.

The Veto of the Dependent Pensions Bill Demanded by Official Duty.

WILMINGTON, May 22.—The following autograph letter from President Cleveland has been received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 18.

To Mr. William A. Robeling, Quartermaster Wilmington, Del.—*Dear Sir*: I am in receipt of your letter of 7th instant, transmitting the handsomely engrossed resolutions of Gen. U. S. Grant post No. 13, G. A. R., approving my executive action in vetoing the dependent pension bill. I beg to express through you to the members of the post my appreciation of their endorsement, and my thanks for the courtesy manifested in the form of their approval. It sometimes happens that official conduct, clearly demanded by the imperative obligation of public duty is made difficult by counter influences and inclinations which grow out of sympathy or by a disposition to follow with ease and comfort an apparent current of popular opinion. Those of our citizens not holding office, and thus entirely free from the solemn obligation of protecting the interests of the people, often fail to realize that their public servants are to a large extent debarred in official action from the indulgence of those charitable impulses, which in private life is not only harmless but commendable. While deprivation should be regarded as one of the stern incidents of the faithful performance of official duty and while it should be endured with the resignation arising from an unfaltering faith in the ultimate justice of the American people, it is nevertheless gratifying to receive such expressions as are contained in the resolutions now before me. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

CONVICTED OF BLASPHEMY.

A Powerful Speech by Ingersoll Fails to Save his Client.

MORRISTOWN, May 21.—It costs $25 and court fees to make fun of the bible in Morris county, N. J. Thus decided Judge Child and a jury yesterday at Morristown, in the case of the state against Reynolds. This statement can be further verified by an examination of the bank account of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Beside defending the prisoner, Colonel Ingersoll footed the bill. Some time ago Reynolds distributed some free-thinkers' pamphlets, for which he got into a row with some residents and was arrested. He then published and distributed a pamphlet called "Blasphemy in the bible." He was indicted twice for blasphemy. His trial on one indictment began on Thursday. Ingersoll made a powerful characteristic speech, but could not get his client acquitted.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

PLYMOUTH, May 21.—Arrived—Lessing, from New York, for Hamburg and Portland.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—Arrived—The Umbria, New York, for Liverpool.

MOVILLE, May 21.—Arrived—The Ethiopia, The Lizard has arrived off Fanaland.

WASHINGTON.

The Portland Collectorship and the Demand for a Change.

MORE ABOUT INDEMNITY LANDS.

The Canadian Pacific Permitted to Carry Goods in Bond—The Cruise of the Bear and the Rush.—Etc.

THE PORTLAND COLLECTORSHIP.

The Demand for the Office Now Termed a Raid.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Notwithstanding the fact that the president is being daily urged by an army of would-be office holders to make a change in the Portland collectorship, he has so far been unable to see his way clear to remove the present incumbent on the charges preferred against that officer. A member of the White house household, speaking of the raid that is being made to secure this office, said that the charges had, upon investigation, been found of too frail a character to warrant action on the part of the president. To use his own language, "They wouldn't hold water." The president, in view of the number of disastrous appointments made from citizens of Oregon, proposes hereafter to go slow in making changes in that state, and, as the gentleman referred to puts it, he intends, so far as Oregon is concerned, to adopt Davy Crockett's motto, "First be sure you are right, then go ahead."

INDEMNITY LANDS.

Lamar's Revocation will Restore 25,000,000 Acres to the Public Domain.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Land Commissioner Sparks to-day, in speaking of Secretary Lamar's purpose to revoke orders of withdrawal of railroad indemnity lands made by his predecessors from time to time since 1850, expressed the opinion that the revocation will result in 25,000,000 acres of land being thrown open to settlement and entry. The railroads which it is said will be most affected, and the states, territories and localities in which are located much the larger portion of the lands to be restored, are given in the order of the interests involved as follows: Northern Pacific railway, in Montana, Dakota, Washington territory, Idaho and Oregon; Atlantic & Pacific, in New Mexico west of the Rio Grande, and Arizona; the Southern Pacific, in Southern California; the California & Oregon, from Roseville Junction, near Sacramento, in California, to the Oregon line; the Oregon & California, from Portland to the California line.

THE BEAR AND THE RUSH.

Treasury Officials Reticent Regarding their Probable Action.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The treasury officials maintain a studied reticence regarding the probable action the revenue cutters Bear and Rush will take in the event of foreign vessels being found engaged in the capture of seals in Alaskan waters. Secretary Bayard positively declines to express any opinion whatsoever upon the subject.

Replying to a question, Secretary Fairchild yesterday said:

"The instructions sent to Capt. Healy of the Bear authorize him to enforce the law which prohibits the killing of any otter, mink, marten, sable or fur seal, or any other fur-bearing animals within the limit of the Alaskan territory or the waters thereof, excepting, of course, the privileges granted to the Alaska Fur Company. He is empowered to use the force at his command to the end that no person attached to or connected with any vessel of the United States shall violate this law, as well as the provisions prohibiting the killing of females of seals or their offspring less than one year of age."

"I don't know," continued the secretary with engaging frankness, "that I can give any further information."

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Their Application to Carry Goods in Bond Approved.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, operating between San Francisco and Port Moody, B. C., recently applied to the treasury department for permission to bond as common carriers, for transportation, dutiable goods and merchandise passing in transit from one point to another in the United States. The route proposed is by steamer from San Francisco to Port Moody, thence over the Canadian Pacific railroad and connections to New York, Boston, Chicago and other American ports. The application has been approved, by Secretary Fairchild, and instructions sent to the collector of customs at San Francisco to permit the execution of the said bond. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company will be responsible for all goods transported under bond over the entire route, in Canada and in the United States. In case the bond is approved an agent of the treasury department will be stationed at Port Moody to supervise trans-shipment of goods from the steamer to the cars, and vice versa. This will give a competing transcontinental route not subject to the restrictions of the interstate law.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The president issued an order to-day changing and consolidating a number of internal revenue districts throughout the country. The state of Nevada is consolidated with the Fourth district of California, and the territory of Utah added to the district of Montana. Under this order of reorganization, a number of districts will be abolished and the collectors there retired from service, among them the district of Nevada. Commissioner Miller says that the new arrangement of districts will not interfere with the convenience of taxpayers, and will save to the government more than $100,000 annually. It is said to be the intention to require such collectors as are occupying rented offices to remove to government buildings in all cases where it is practicable, and it is also probable that other changes will be made, which will insure still greater economy and efficiency in the management of this branch of the government service. The order of consolidation was carefully considered and was agreed upon by the president, the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue.

STATUE OF A REBEL COLONEL.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The treasurer's department has authorized the free entry of a statue of the rebel Col. R. Gridley, deceased, which is expected to arrive shortly from Italy, and which the Grand Army of the Republic propose to erect as a part of a public monument at Stockton, California.

A LETTER FROM THE POPE.

Dr. McGlynn in Deep Disfavor at Rome

NEW YORK, May 21.—Archbishop Corrigan to-day received a letter from the pope regarding the case of Dr. McGlynn. The letter commends the course of the archbishop, laments rebellion against his authority, and deplores the fact that other members of the clergy are imbued with the doctrines of McGlynn. The pope refers to the teachings of McGlynn on the land question as "vicious seeds of a doctrine scattered under the pretext of helping the masses." The pope assures the archbishop that his good name and dignity, as well as that of the apostolic see, will not be permitted to suffer any indignity, and that timely measures would be taken for the correction of the rebellion.

On being shown the pope's letter, Henry George said the pope was undoubtedly a reply to a garbled statement sent the pope by Archbishop Corrigan. He did not think it amounted to much, and ridiculed the pope's expression of sympathy for the archbishop, and the notion that the latter had been badly used.

INSANE AMONG STRANGERS.

A L. Blake, of Port Townsend, Reaches Chicago a Mental Wreck.

CHICAGO, May 21.—An old gray haired man dressed in black and wearing a long mustache was brought to the insane department of the county court yesterday, having been found at the Union depot by a police officer. He had just arrived on the train from the West and could give no intelligent account of himself. A subsequent effort was made to ascertain his name, without result, but in an inside pocket of his vest was found a letter of introduction to United States Senator J. N. Dolph, of Oregon, who is at present in Washington. The letter was dated May 13th, at Port Townsend, W. T., and was signed by A. W. Bash. Bearer was described as being A. L. Blake, ex-deputy collector of customs at Port Townsend, and who had for four years been in charge of the office correspondence and the Chinese business. The letter explained that Blake, who was honest and capable, had recently been discharged from the employ of the government and went to Washington for the purpose of laying before the president or secretary of the treasury certain charges which he preferred against ex-Collector of Customs Beecher, of Port Townsend. Mr. Blake appeared to be suffering from physical as well as mental illness.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF BLAKE'S INSANITY.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A distinguished looking old man, wearing fashionably cut garments and carrying a Russia leather traveling bag, was acting so queerly on the Harrison street bridge late yesterday evening that the policeman on duty there led him to the armory police station. The city physician said he was insane and he was then taken to the insane ward of the county jail. He was seemingly conscious, though he was not able to speak articulately. A letter was found in his pocket signed by A. W. Bash, of Port Townsend, Washington territory, introducing the bearer to U. S. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, at present in Washington. The letter described him as A. L. Blake, ex-deputy collector of customs of Port Townsend. It said that Blake had been recently discharged by Collector of Customs Beecher of Port Townsend and that he went to Washington for the purpose of preferring charges against Beecher. Besides the usual traveling equipments, the valise contained a mass of papers and correspondence neatly arranged and setting forth his case against Collector Beecher. Blake sank into a stupor this morning, from which he cannot be roused. He is evidently dying. The doctor says it is a peculiar case; that he may be suffering from partial paralysis, caused either by concussion from a fall or the bursting of a bloodvessel.

THE HOP CROP.

Condition of the New York Market—The New York Crop.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: There was more demand again for choice quality of German hops, mainly from dealers. It was supposed to cover short sales to brewers. Several moderate lots brought 21@22c, and more could have been placed at the same figures. Choice Pacifics were more in demand and firmer, with one holder reported to have withdrawn on negotiations at 18@20c that are pending. The 100-bale lot previously noted brought 19c, not 18c, as first stated. Medium grade 1886 hops are receiving very little attention. The scarcity of choice grades imparts a better tone all through. There was a report that 4c had been paid for 1885 state's, but this we could not verify. The statement is secured from a reliable source here that fully 15 per cent. of the acreage in hops is or will be plowed up. A sale was reported yesterday of a very choice lot, 100 bales, of 1886 Pacifics at 19c cash. In the demand for choice goods, choice California hops are said to have brought 20 to 21c. Ordinary grades are difficult to move at much over 15c. Quotations of American hops are: Pacific coast, crop of 1886, best, 18 to 19c; do. common to good, 13 to 16c; do. good to prime, 16@18c.

IN THE HOP DISTRICT.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., May 21.—The hop vine is growing rapidly, and tying is in progress. Complaints of vermin are plenty, and Professor Theodore Pergarde, assistant entomologist in the United States department of agriculture, states that the insects already on the hop vines are not hop lice, but an insect called the thysanuram.

AT WATERVILLE.

WATERVILLE, N. Y., May 21.—There is nothing doing in the hop market here. All are intent on the condition of the hop crop. Reports are very conflicting, but as far as can be gleaned the outlook is favorable.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE CELTIC DISABLED AT SEA.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Early this afternoon, about 100 miles east of Sandy Hook, the steamer Etruria, of the Cunard line, bound in, and which arrived here to-night, signted four steamships bunched. The Celtic and Brittanic, of the White Star Line, the British Queen, sailing on the Inman line, and another not identified. They were steaming westward at a slow rate of speed. The Celtic was disabled, her stem being stove in and knocked to one side, and the other vessels were assisting her. The Etruria passed four vessels four miles from them, and as the weather was growing rapidly cool, did not think it expedient to go to them. It was the impression of Capt. Cook, from the character of the injury to the Celtic's bows, that she had encountered ice. The slow-moving vessels were soon lost sight of in the fog, and if it did not lift they would have difficulty in reaching Quarantine before to-morrow morning. The Celtic sailed from Liverpool ahead of the Etruria, and was due at her pier to-day. The Britannic, which is conveying her into port, sailed for Liverpool last Wednesday. The British Queen is bound in.

THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

NEW YORK, May 21.—At the annual meeting of the Oregon Improvement Company, to be held on June 20, the stockholders will act upon the proposed issue of $2,000,000 in 7 per cent. preferred stock, to be subscribed for at par. The proceeds will be applied to extinguish the floating debt ($338,000), to extend the Pacific coast Railway ($190,000), to extend the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad ($500,000), and to provide three new iron passenger steamers for the Pacific coast steamship line ($675,000). Under the terms existing the first mortgage bondholders have a right to subscribe for stock first if they exercise that privilege within fifteen days. If they do not subscribe the stockholders have this right.

THE LOSSES REACH MILLIONS.

DETROIT, May 21.—Specials from various points in the upper peninsula of Michigan says that Crystal Falls, a small mining town, is in imminent danger of destruction from forest fires. Iron Mountain, Quinnesec and Norway are now out of danger. Baraga and L'Anse are still in danger, but both places have good fire protection. The destruction of cord wood, ties and standing pine is estimated at $3,500,000. The southern peninsula is also suffering from fires. Besides in the neighborhood of Cheboygan fires are causing considerable destruction. In Clare county several million feet of timber has been destroyed.

NOT SO BAD AS FIRST REPORTED.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., May 21.—Further particulars of the burning of Lake Linder are just in. The stamp mills of the Calumet and Hecla, Osceola and other mines were saved, as were also the new smelting works. The Calumet and Hecla and Groveton losses are now estimated at $1,200,000 to $1,500,000, with about $700,000 insurance. As the stamp mills and smelting works were saved, not nearly so many men will be thrown out of work as at first feared.

OUR RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Henry W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institute, writes to the *Tribune* a long article on the rights of the United States in Behring sea. He shows that Russia had historic and undisputed title to the territory and its waters, which were purchased by Secretary Seward in 1867. The explanation of Elliott's letter, if he correct in all details, upsets the British theory that the United States government is bound by its own precedents to abandon all claims to jurisdiction of Behring sea.

THE CARPET WORKERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The carpet workers of this city had a secret meeting to-night, to discuss the action of the general executive board in suspending three local assemblies comprising 2500 employes of Higgin's carpet factory. It was decided to stand up to the resolutions previously adopted, to oppose return to work of the discharged Home Club employes, and refuse to pay any assessments until the suspension is removed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Arrived: Steamer Etruria, from Liverpool.

The steamer Etruria, which arrived this evening, reports that at noon to-day, 110 miles east of Sandy Hook, she passed four steamers together, one of which was the British Queen, and one of the others supposed to be the Celtic. The latter vessel had her bow stove in, and had evidently been in a collision.

RECEPTION TO KAPIOLANI.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A reception was tendered Queen Kapiolani at the residence of Mayor Hewitt this afternoon. The Mayor waited upon her majesty at the Victoria hotel, and escorted her, Princess Liliuokalani and suite to the mayoralty mansion, where the royal lady received about 400 invited guests, including many prominent citizens and officials.

LOCAL RAILROADS SOLD.

BOSTON, May 21.—The contract for the purchase of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western, and Troy, Saratoga & Northern railroads has been confirmed by the stockholders. The terms are that Fitchburg & Co. pay $5,000,000 for the property in stock bonds. In return Fitchburg & Co. get a clear title to the rights, franchises and property of both roads.

INDIANA ELECTION FRAUDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—The politicians indicted by the federal grand jury yesterday for conspiracy and forgery in the election last fall all came into court this morning and gave bonds for their appearance for trial. Gen. Carraban, alone, did not appear, he being in Washington in attendance upon the national militia drill.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—*Picayune's* Key West special: The board of health has officially announced the appearance of a case of yellow fever. The patient is a carpenter, and has been here since last December. The city is full of strangers, and an early exodus is expected.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Saturday half holiday rule was generally complied with to-day. In the afternoon there was a general cessation of business, and down town the streets had a Sunday appearance. Exchanges, courts, city and county offices, etc., were closed promptly at noon.

ANOTHER "BALD KNOBBER" HAUL.

OZARK, Mo., May 21.—Ten more Bald Knobbers have been arrested in Douglas county for administering hickory to one Sweeringen last July.

DEATH OF AN EX-MAYOR.

BOSTON, May 21.—Ex-Mayor Palmer died today.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

O'Brien Suffering from Severe Internal Injuries.

HE FAINTS FROM EXHAUSTION

The Recent Earthquakes in Mexico—The Cabinet Crisis in France—The German Official Press Preserves Silence.

O'BRIEN'S MOVEMENTS.

Suffering from Internal Injuries, he Faints on the Train.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 21.—When O'Brien, with Kilbride and the "war correspondents" from New York and Chicago, as they are now called, reached the wharf at Kingston, and boarded the steamer to sail up lake Ontario for Cape Vincent, a crowd (this time a friendly one, however,) had gathered. The crowd was composed of nationalists and officers of the local branch of the National League, all of whom had stayed up all night watching their homes and dreading a repetition of the terrible attack of last evening. They all warmly grasped O'Brien by the hand, and as the boat steamed away, they sent up a rousing cheer. O'Brien bowed his acknowledgments, although hardly able to stand from fatigue and injury which he had suffered.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21.—The party arrived this evening and were greeted with cheers by a large crowd of people. O'Brien was conducted to the Vanderbilt hotel, where dinner was served. Later he left for Niagara Falls, where he will stay to-night and to-morrow, going to Hamilton Monday.

O'BRIEN INTERNALLY INJURED.

ROCHESTER, May 21.—After dinner at Watertown, at the request of Bishop Lynch Mr. O'Brien was conducted to the hotel parlor, where an address was presented to him. He replied, thanking his auditors for the sympathy which they, in common with the rest of the American people, had always shown to Ireland, and referred to the severe injuries which he had received in the mobbings he had undergone in Canada. He was evidently completely worn out, and could hardly speak.

When the party got on the sleeping car, bound for Niagara Falls, Mr. O'Brien fainted away on his bed from pure exhaustion. Dr. Gregory Doyle, of Watertown, who examined Mr. O'Brien, says he is suffering from severe internal injuries caused by the attack of the infuriated Orangemen at Kingston. His body is bruised and battered in several places, and there is a touch of inflammation of the lungs appearing. A serious attack of pleurisy will be the final outcome, the doctors say, if the honorable member from northeast Cork does not rest for a few days at Niagara Falls. The meeting arranged for Hamilton, O'Brien thinks, in deference to the doctors' opinion, had better be postponed for some days, though, as yet, this decision is not final.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

Its Effects in Mexico Extremely Disastrous and Fatal.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 21.—Reports from local officials in the regions recently visited by earthquake shocks were received to-day. The earthquake did not leave a single habitable house standing at Bapispe. Sixty persons were killed and many wounded beyond hope of recovery. Between 3 P. M. and 1 A. M. of the day following there were eighteen shocks. Bodies are still being dug out, and it is thought the number killed will reach 150. A letter from Gaymas declares the existance of an extensive volcano and says: "The smoke is so dense that it cuts off the sun's rays." Many testify that when the earthquake occurred they saw large boulders shoot up into the air and that flames burst forty feet above the summit of the mountain, setting fire to the forest.

CANADA.

POLITICAL NEWS AND RUMOR.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 21.—Something like consternation was created in parliamentary circles to-day by the news come that the imperial government is likely to refuse a subsidy to Canadian steamship lines between Vancouver and Hong Kong and Australia. It is felt here that, no matter whether a subsidy be given or not, the Canadian government will not recede from its position.

A rumor spread to-night like wildfire that Sir Charles Tupper has gone on a political mission to Washington, either in connection with the settlement of the fisheries question or to sound the American government on trade relationship between the two countries. The ministers would neither deny nor confirm the report.

THE MANITOBA PROPOSAL.

MONTREAL, May 21.—President Stephens, of the Canadian Pacific, stated to-day that if the proposal of the Manitoba government were carried out, it would nullify the object of the government in building the Canadian Pacific, which was to have an independent Canadian line to the Northwest. He insists that a lot of speculators are at the bottom of the business. Although he does not think the Manitoba government has power to carry out the proposal, he says it would be no great matter for the Canadian Pacific to abandon its line west of Sudbery and forward its west bound freight by the cheapest route via Sault Ste. Marie.

GERMANY.

THE OFFICIAL PRESS SILENT.

BERLIN, May 21.—Pending the issue of the cabinet crisis in Paris, official opinion here maintains a circumspect silence, and the *North German Gazette* refrains from giving more than meagre dispatches in regard to developments in France. A frank expression of official hopes would have the effect of strengthening General Boulanger's party and weakening the opportunists who are working to oust him. The government receives full advices respecting every phase of the ministry negotiations at Elysee. The latest dispatches show that Boulanger's position is unshaken, and that a DeFreycinet ministry is likely to be formed which will adopt the Boulanger gospel of *revanche*, and plans to attack Gemany. Whatever may be the character of the next French ministry, the crisis has strengthened the war party in Germany and the war spirit of the people.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

BERLIN, May 21.—Two subalterns have been arrested at Strasburg on a charge of high treason. They have made confessions implicating several other officers.

ENGLAND.

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE RACE.

LONDON, May 21.—An international bicycle race took place at Alexandra park to-day. The race was a handicap, one mile. Owing to rain the time was slow. Woodside, who was "scratched," won by a yard and a half, covering the mile in 3:05⅘; Temple, of Chicago, who had forty yards start, was second; Park, of Wolverhampton, 163 yards start, was third, and Morgan, of America, 70 yards, was fourth.

PATTI DELIGHTED.

LONDON, May 21.—Madame Patti, who was a passenger on the steamer Umbria, had a pleasant voyage. She has recovered from her illness. She expresses herself as delighted with the reception accorded her in America.

VERDICT FOR CAMERON'S HUSBAND.

LONDON, May 21.—DeBensaude, husband of Violet Cameron, has obtained $1950 damages against the Manchester *Courier* for a libel contained in an interview with Lord Lonsdale and published in that paper.

A WINTRY MAY.

LONDON, May 21.—Heavy gales accompanied by snow, hail, and thunder and lightning continue with unabated violence in England.

IRELAND.

FATHER KELLER RELEASED WITH HONORS.

DUBLIN, May 21.—The court of appeal has rendered a decision in the case of Father Killer, a priest of Youngball, imprisoned in Kilmainham jail for refusing to testify regarding his connection with the plan of campaign. The court holds that the warrant for his arrest was illegal, and reverses the decision of the court of queen's bench.

DUBLIN, May 21.—Father Keller was released from prison at 6 o'clock this evening and drove to the Imperial hotel in the lord mayor's carriage, in company with Archbishop Walsh and Hon. M. Harrington, M. P., followed by a large crowd of citizens. At the hotel he was received by Sheehy and O'Reilly, members of parliament, and numerous priests.

RUSSIA.

FIVE CONSPIRATORS EXECUTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—It is officially announced that Andrejushkin, Osipanoff, Generaloff, Shewyroff and Uljanoff, were executed yesterday for the part they took in the recent attempt on the life of the czar. During the trial of the conspirators by the senate in the presence of representatives of various governments, it transpired that in 1886 they formed a secret circle to terrorize the nation, and resolved in December to make an attempt to assassinate the czar, for which purpose they procured explosive bombs. On March 13th, in company with confederates who undertook to inform them by signal when the czar passed by, they went to Nevsky to prospect. It was their intention to throw missiles under the czar's carriage as it passed by, but the police frustrated their design.

RUSSIAN PRESS OPINION.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—The Russian papers consider the present cabinet crisis in France as closely connected with the Boulanger question.

FRANCE.

A NEW CABINET.

PARIS, May 21.—M